

Monastic Remains
AND
ANCIENT CASTLES
IN
England and Wales.

DRAWN ON THE SPOT BY
JAMES MOORE, E^s^q F.A.S.

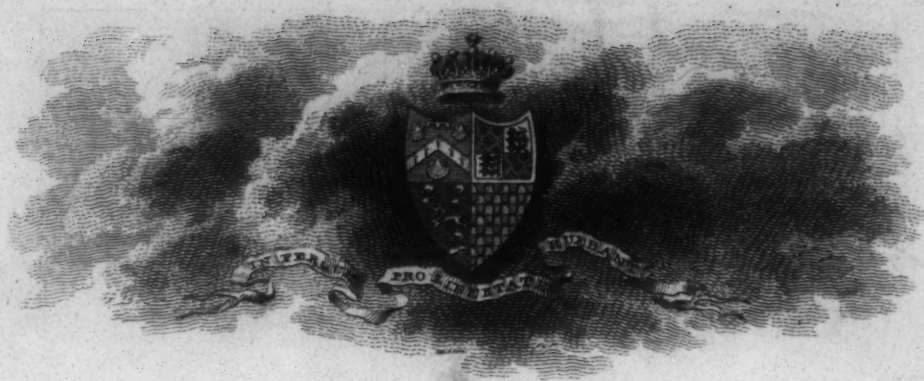
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EXECUTED IN AQUATINTA
BY
G. J. PARKYNS, ESQ.

V O L. I.

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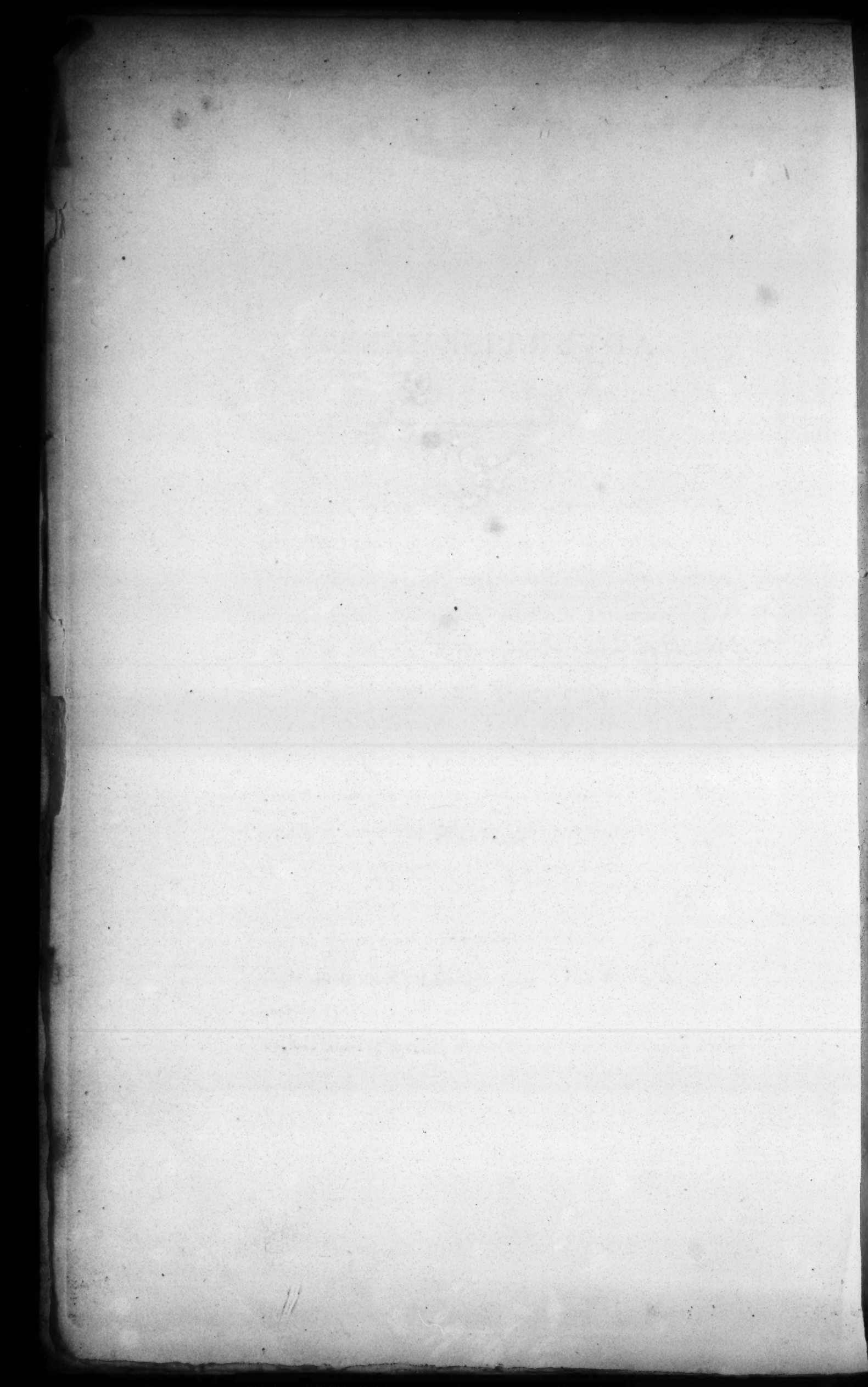
M.DCC.XCII.



TO
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF LEICESTER,
PRESIDENT
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON,
THIS WORK
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
BY HIS LORDSHIP'S
MOST OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

MAY 1, 1792.

THE EDITORS.



ADVERTISEMENT.

THESE Plates are executed from a variety of sketches (including a large portion of Monastic Buildings and Castles now existing), collected in excursions made during several years by way of recreation; a collection from which having been recommended by many gentlemen, under that idea Mr. Moore has consented to this publication, but is by no means interested in a pecuniary manner. This Work is intended as an imitation of finished Drawings. The views are taken from different points to any yet published; and, in order to render it more acceptable to its encouragers, care has been taken to give a preference to such Remains of Antiquity as have not hitherto been delineated in a performance of a similar nature.

A regular deduction of historical facts, and a perfect description of the places, which are the subjects of the following work, are by no means aimed at by the Editors; they content themselves with giving as concise a description as may be necessary for illustration;

ADVERTISEMENT.

illustration; to this end several Members of the Society of Antiquaries have kindly given their assistance, among whom particular obligations are due to John Caley, Esq. Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office, whose official situation has enabled him to be of singular use to this undertaking.

The form is peculiarly adapted for the pocket, and as it is proposed to be continued to more than one volume, the extra expence and labor of a larger size has been avoided.

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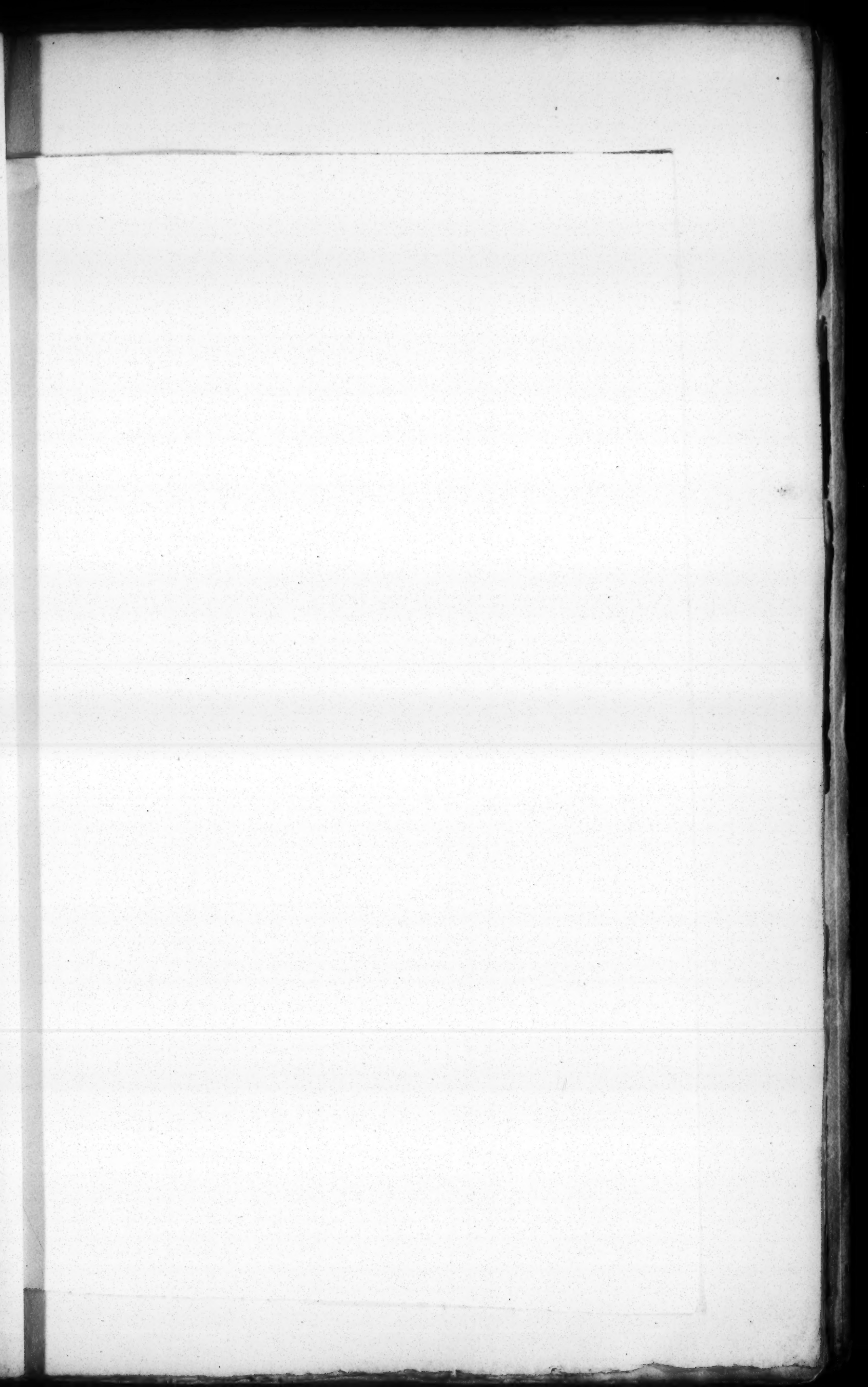
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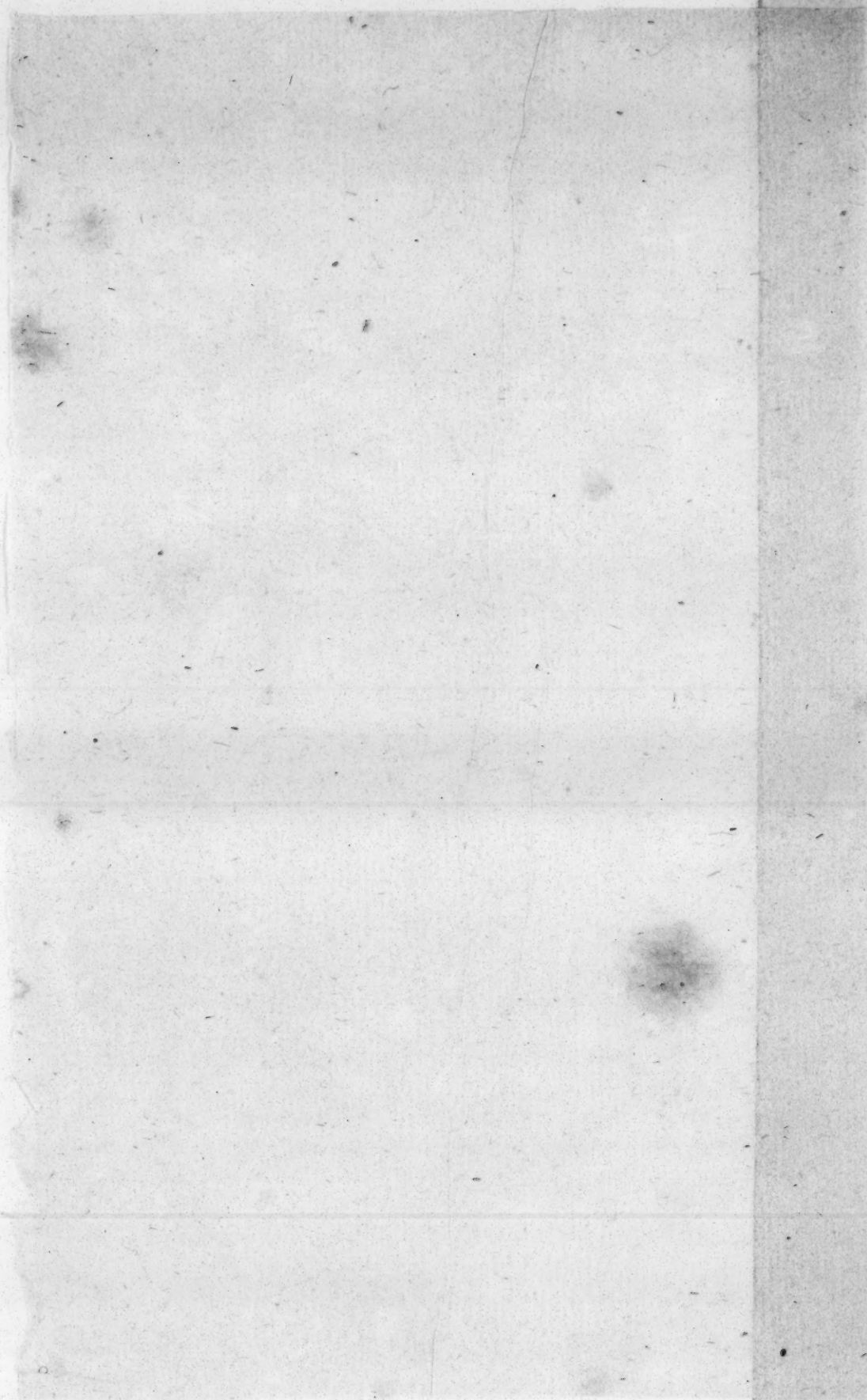
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WALSINGHAM CHAPEL.

Published as the Act directs June 1. 1791, by J. Schnobbslie, & G. J. Parkyn Esq.





MONASTIC REMAINS,

Æc. Æc.

WALSINGHAM CHAPEL,

NORFOLK.

THIS place was once famous throughout England for pilgrimages to the Blessed Virgin, at a monastery built here by Richolde, a noble widow lady of the manor, about the time of Edward the Confessor, and four hundred years before the dissolution. Whoever had not made a visit and an offering to the Blessed Virgin of this place, was looked upon as impious and irreligious.

Eraſmus (who was an eye witness) informs us, that Walsingham was almost wholly maintained by the great resort of travellers, and that the college had scarcely any other revenues, besides the offerings made to the Blessed Virgin. The church was splendid and beautiful, wherein was a small chapel of wood, into which the pilgrims were admitted, on each side, at a narrow door. There was

little light visible, but from wax tapers, which had a very grateful smell; and, as he relates, inwardly it was bright and shining, covered over with jewels, gold, and silver.

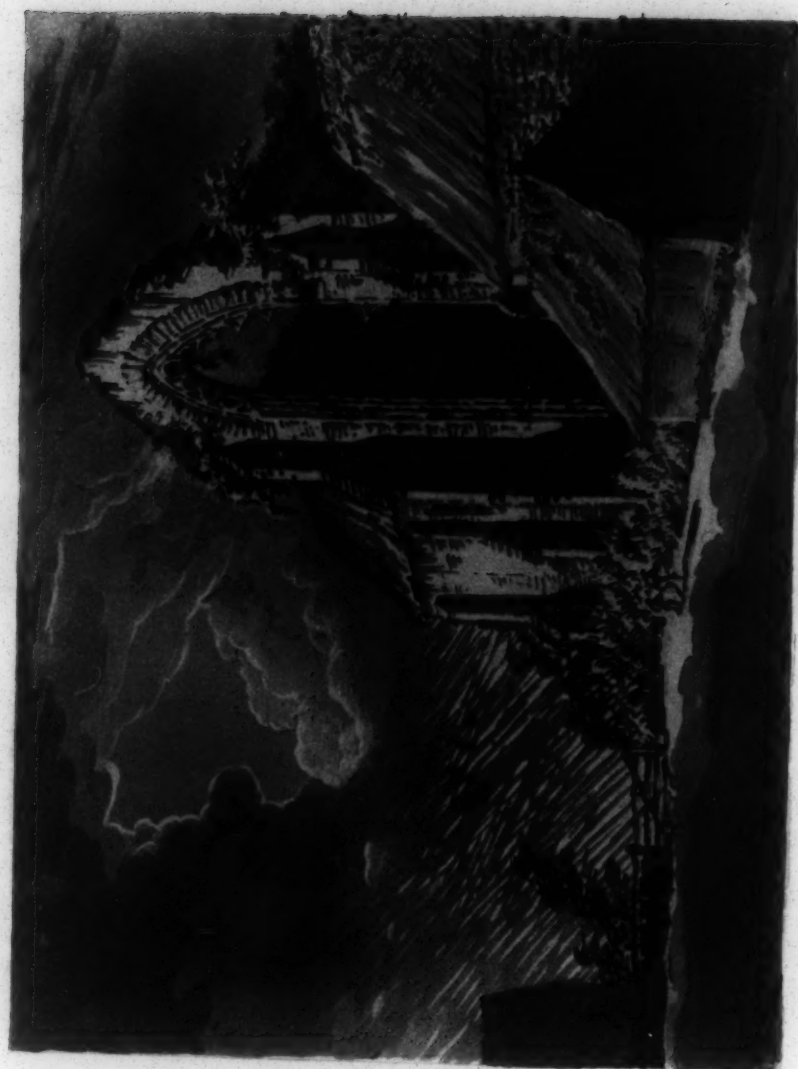
All that now remains of the famous Chapel of Walsingham, is one grand arch, but of such beauty as to convey a fine idea of its former splendour; it stands in the spacious garden of Mr. Warner, and walks in every direction to it, are formed by avenues of trees and shrubs. An elegant oval window remains above the grand arch, the height of which to the centre is thirty-one yards. The wishing wells still remain near this arch, which are two circular stone pits, filled with water, inclosed within a square wall, where the pilgrims used to kneel and throw in a piece of gold, whilst they prayed for the accomplishment of their wishes.

The arch is ornamented with a profusion of Gothic niches, and ornaments; the refectory is converted into a barn, and forms a pleasing subject for the pencil; a curious gateway in the street of Walsingham, leading to these venerable ruins, still remains, through which the arch appears a striking and singular object*. In the town are the ruins of a priory, and four miles hence is the abbey church of Bingham, with a curious front.

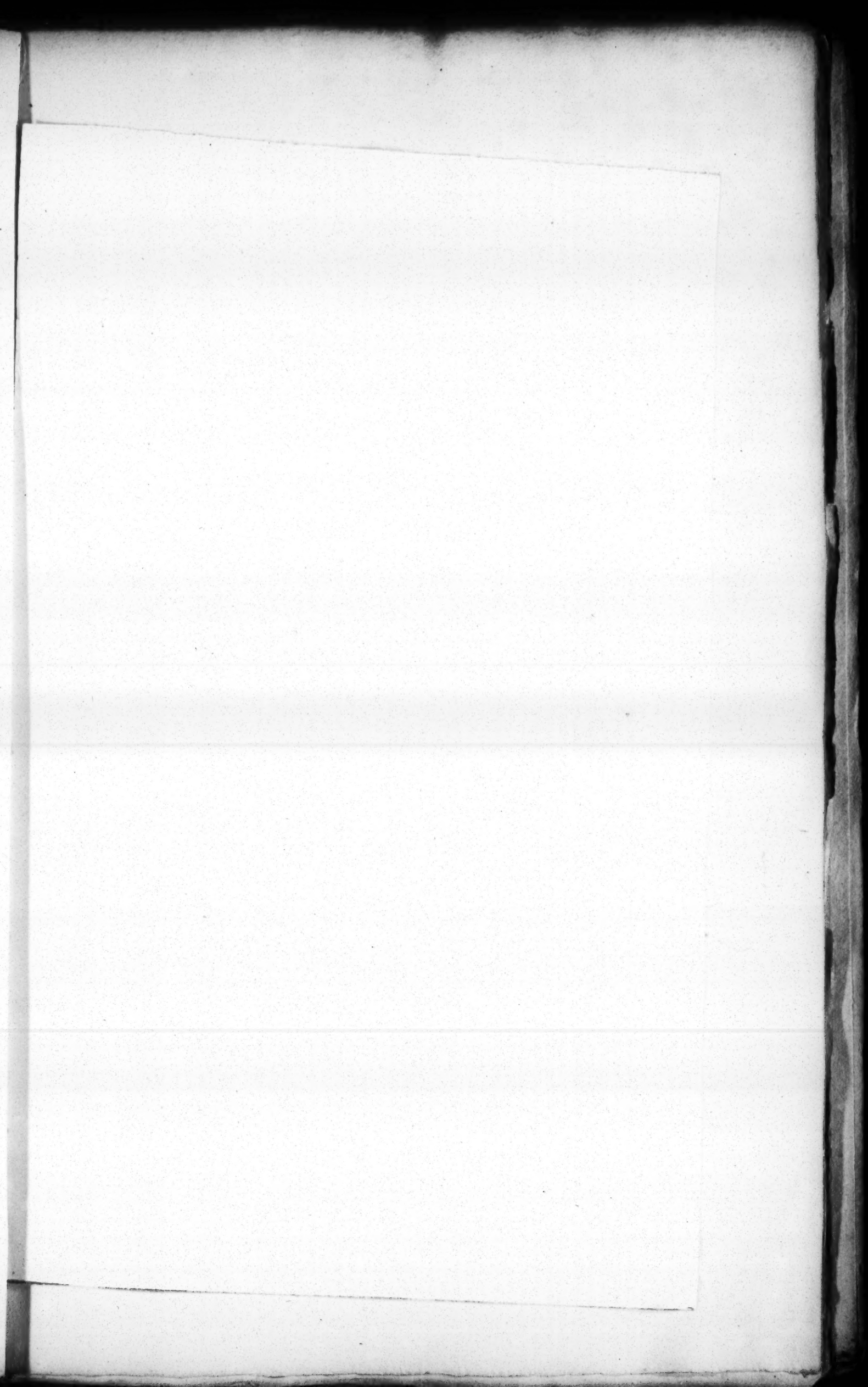
This View was taken Sept. 2, 1790.

* It may not be improper to mention that Walsingham has been made the subject of several beautiful ballads, particularly that of "Gentle Herdman, tell to me," printed by Bishop Percy, in his *Reliques on Ancient Poetry*.

B  L



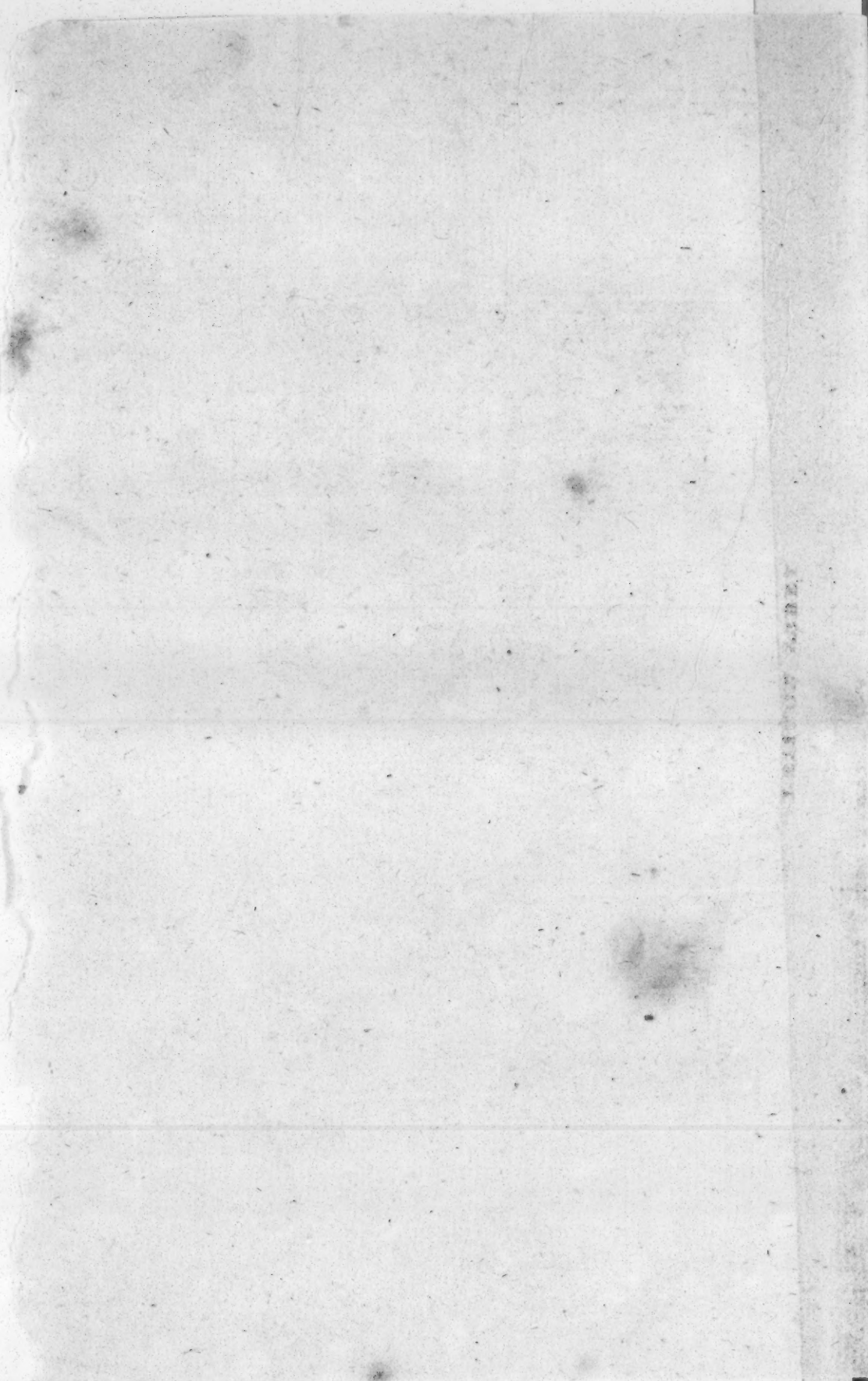
LEISTON ABBEY



*LEISTON ABBEY,**SUFFOLK.*

BUILT 1182, by Ranulph de Glanville, Lord Chief Justice of England: but the first habitation being near the sea, and inconvenient, Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, about 1363, erected a new abbey at a small distance; which was consumed by fire before 1389. It was, however, rebuilt, and continued in a flourishing state till the general dissolution; the old abbey likewise remained till that time, and had some religious in it. Both the new and old house were dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

The ruins stand in an open country, about four miles from Saxmundham, and have an unfavourable appearance at a distance, but, on nearer inspection, many picturesque parts are to be seen. The church has been very substantial, but is broken into detached masses, except on the side here shewn, where the lateral aisles are divided by the elegant lofty window of the transept. These aisles are of great service to the farmer who lives adjoining the abbey (in a house built with its ruins), forming a magazine for his grain: other parts are converted into stables.



LIBRARY

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The West end is curiously ornamented with Gothic arches, of free-stone, neatly inlaid in flint, agreeably to the custom of this county, and Norfolk.

A fine tower, belonging to the transept, is seen to great advantage from a square area, leading to the apartments of the convent, now an orchard.

The order of this abbey was that of Premonstratenfian canons. Before the erection of the new abbey, viz. in the 6 Edward II. A. D. 1312, the abbot obtained a charter for a market and fair here; but both have been long disused. In the new abbey, at the dissolution there remained, according to some accounts, fifteen monks: but Willis, in his History of Abbies, says there were eighteen, besides the abbot.

This View was taken August 28, 1790.



NEATH ABBEY

*NEATH ABBEY,**GLAMORGANSHIRE.*

RICHARD de Glanville, and Constance his wife, gave their chapel in the castle of Neath, the tythes belonging to it, a large tract of waste land, and other possessions, temp. Henry I. to the abbot and convent of Savigny, near Lyons in France, that they might build an abbey here. And a very fair abbey (dedicated to the Holy Trinity) was built accordingly, on the West circle of the river, a little below the town; for monks of the order of Savigny, or *Fratres Grisei*, who soon afterwards became Cistercians. Notwithstanding the original donation, it is supposed this house was never subject to a foreign abbey, or accounted as alien.

Leland speaks of Neath, as the fairest abbey in all Wales; and by the ruins still remaining, much credit may be given to him. The West end, excepting the great arch, is tolerably perfect; the East end, and principal part of the nave, demolished, but the lateral aisles remain covered with ivy. Just in front of the abbey are two lime-kilns, whose smoak, filling the vacancy of the broken arch, gives a fine effect to this ruin.

Several

Several of the apartments of the abbey are standing on the South side of the church. On the descent from a hill, in the road from Swansea, these ruins appear through the trees, and a most delightful view presently opens of the country, town, and castle of Neath: of which, however, there are but few remains extant. The town is of considerable antiquity, governed by the portreeve, who is sworn in by the deputy-constable of the castle of Neath. There were but eight monks in the abbey at its dissolution.

This View was taken August 30, 1788.

8



KILGARRAN CASTLE.

LEAHMAN CASTLE

KILGARRAN CASTLE,

PEMBROKESHIRE.

SUPPOSED to have been built by Gilbert Strongbow, or Roger de Montgomery, in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was taken from the English by Rhys, Prince of Wales, 1164, and attacked in the following year by the Flemings and Normans, who were repulsed.

In 1204, William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, took this castle; and in the turbulent reign of King John, it fell into the hands of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales.

The principal part of the present castle is supposed to have been erected by this Earl of Pembroke; it is a magnificent ruin, situated three miles from Cardigan, on a high rock on the river Tyvy, whose winding stream is enriched by fine hanging woods, which rise to a considerable height on each side. As you approach the castle by water, part of the largest tower presents itself; but, by a turn of the river, disappears again, till the whole bursts unexpectedly on the sight, in a manner similar to Goodrich on the Wye.

This view is taken at the top of the rock. A path, through the arch in the wall, leads to the brink of the precipice,

precipice, from whence is a grand prospect of the rock, hanging woods, and river. The inner part forms a tennis court.

It is built with a long flaky stone, with little mortar, but of considerable elegance and strength; it even now strikes the beholder with awe, and conveys to his mind a noble idea of its former consequence.

The village of Kilgarran consists chiefly of one street. It is governed by a portreeve and bailiffs.

The following views of the castle of Kilgarran have been published. A South-East view by Buck, 1740; and other views by Grose and Godfrey, 1774; and Mr. Gough, in his Topography, mentions one by William Elliot.

This View was taken August 21, 1788.

B  L



FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE

Published as the Act directs June 17/91. By Col Douglas King, Framlingham, and J. S. Colledge, Boston, Mass. U.S.A.



*FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE,**SUFFOLK.*

THE castle of Framlingham is well situated, and has a fine effect when viewed from the South, the church and town adding much to the beauty of the view; it is supposed to have been built in the time of the Saxons, and was given soon after the conquest to the family of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, whose possessions lying chiefly in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, they made this their principal residence. Roger Bigod, the last Earl of Norfolk of this House, having, by his ill-conduct, made himself obnoxious to Edward I. that King got a conveyance of all his possessions, which were afterwards, with the earldom of Norfolk, given to Thomas of Brotherton, his second son; from whom, by descent, this castle went to the Mowbrays, and from them, in like manner, to the Howards, successively Dukes of Norfolk. Thomas Howard, the second Duke of Norfolk of that House, was much attached to Framlingham, made it his principal seat, and greatly repaired it at the beginning of the sixteenth century; the fine fluted chimneys, and the gateway richly ornamented with the insignia of the

Howard family, in bas-relief, yet remaining, were erected in his time, and he died in this castle in May 1524.

Queen Mary, during the reign of her brother King Edward VI. resided much here with her great friend and favourite, Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, and was here when the news was brought her of the death of her brother, by which she ascended the throne: several instruments yet extant, signed by her, are dated from this castle; which coming at length into possession of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, younger son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, that nobleman having lavished immense sums in building at Audley-End, Charleton, &c. was forced to part with many fair estates, and this amongst the rest, which was purchased by Sir Robert Hitcham, Knight, Attorney-General in the reign of Charles I. who settled it, with other considerable possessions, on the masters and fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, for charitable uses.

The castle is now chiefly a ruin, but the West part is fitted up for a workhouse for the poor of the town, in the walls of which may be discovered some of the ancient carved work, with which the interior apartments were formerly ornamented.

This View, taken August 27, 1790, shews the side of the gateway from the ditch.

B¹L



BOLTON CASTLE.

BOLTON CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE.

BOLTON castle was built by Richard Lord Scroope, Lord High Chancellor of England in the time of Richard II. The unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots underwent confinement here in 1568; a room wherein she was confined is shewn: it is extremely dark, and a habitation calculated only to breed melancholy ideas, as there is no other prospect from it than into the gloomy court-yard. Colonel Scroope, in 1645, defended this place for Charles I. and at last surrendered it on honorable terms.

Emanuel Lord Scroope, afterwards Earl of Sunderland, was the last of that family who resided in this castle; he died without legitimate issue, and this ancient Baronial family, in the male line, became extinct with him.

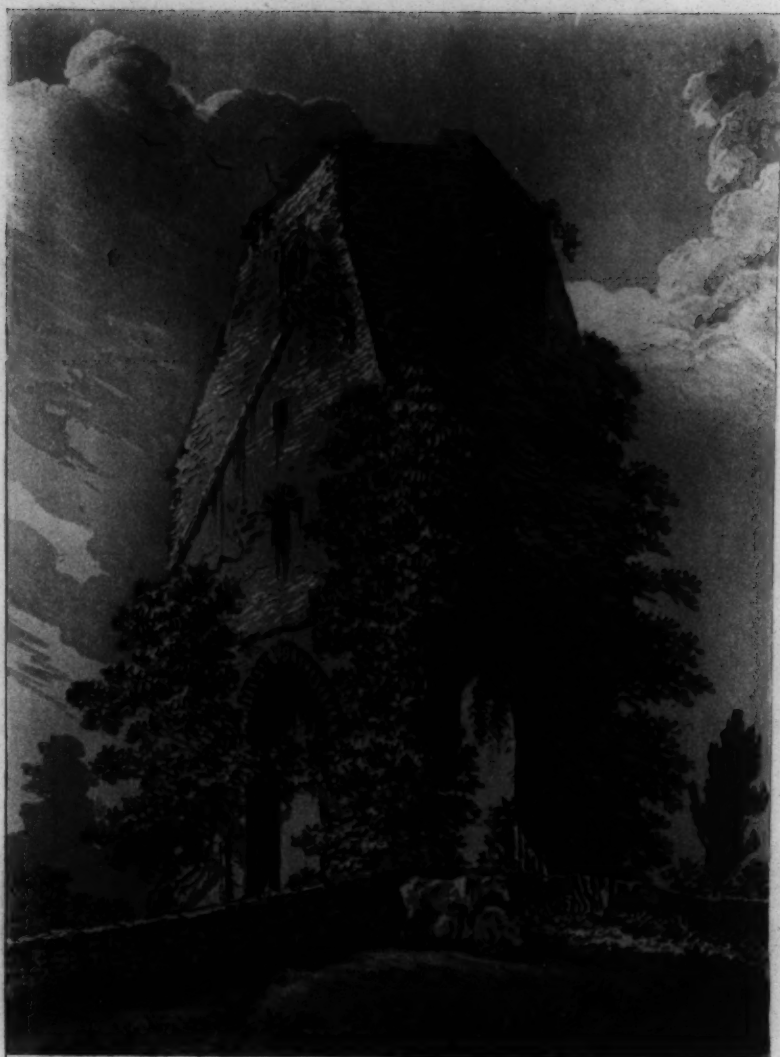
The view here represented is the South front: from hence is a delightful prospect of Wensley Dale; and Middleham Castle is seen down the valley, about seven miles distant. This front is an hundred and eighty-four feet in length, the walls ninety-six feet high, and seven feet

feet thick. The West side is in good repair, and two families are still inhabitants of this part, and the great South-West tower. The North-East tower, notwithstanding its having sustained much injury in the civil war, did not fall until 1761.

The castle appears a fine object in the road from Richmond, from whence it is situated about twelve miles, and one mile from the village of Redmire. It belongs to the Duke of Bolton, who inherits it from a daughter of the Scroope family.

This View was taken September 26, 1789.

B  L



MAXTOKE PRIORY.

Published as the Act directs July 1. 1791. by J. Schnobelen, and G. J. Tarsiers Esq.

*MAXTOKE PRIORY,**WARWICKSHIRE.*

SIR William de Clinton, afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, intending to found a chantry, or college in the parish church of St. Michael here, purchased 5 Edward III. the advowson of the same, and bestowed it, with other lands and rents, upon a warden, and five secular priests; but, in the year 1336, he altered the said religious foundation, into a prior and convent, for twelve canons regular, of the order of St. Austin, who were to wear the usual habits of the Monks of that order: and as their revenue increased, they were to add another canon for every ten marks. The number soon after arose to nineteen or twenty.

This priory is situated in a pleasant woody country, three miles from Colehill, and about a mile from Maxtoke Castle. A tower, supported by elegant arches, is almost the only part remaining of the priory church, and appears a singular structure. The top of this building is an octagon, which, by long sloping masonry, swells into a square. At the base of the pillars supporting the tower, are large stems of ivy, encircling the same, whose foliage

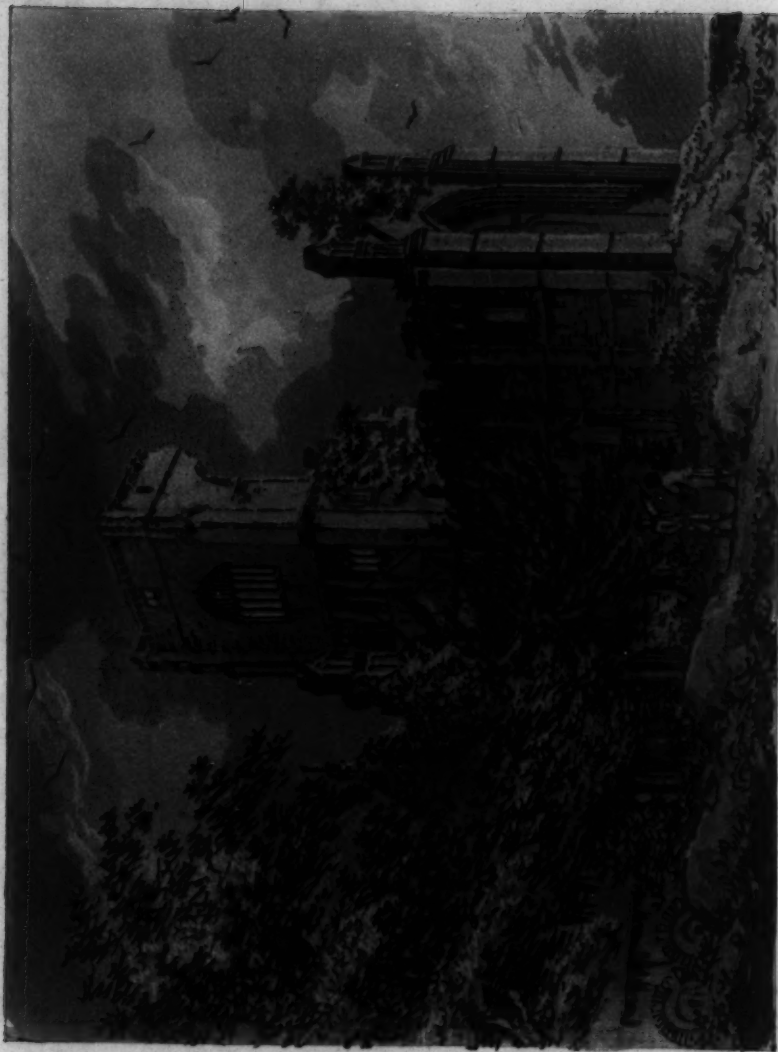
adds a pleasing effect to the ruin. The priory gate is still in good preservation, and, though small, is far from being deficient in beauty. It has afforded employment for the charming pencil of the Earl of Aylesford *.

Of the castle at this place, Camden gives the following short description: "Neighbour to Coleshull is Maxstock castle, which, in a continued succession, had for its lords, the Lindseys, who were lords of Wolverly; and the Odingsells, having their original from Flanders; and the *Clintons*, who have been very eminent in this county." The neighbourhood of Maxtoke abounds with venerable oaks, which are highly ornamental to the surrounding country.

This View was taken October 6, 1789.

* The drawing alluded to, not long since appeared in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy.

B  L



KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

Published as the Act directs July 4, 1791, by T. Stuckwell, Bland Street London, and G. Pockyns, Esq. Nottingham.

*KIRKSTALL ABBEY,**YORKSHIRE.*

HENRY de Lacy, in 1147, placed at Bernoldswick, in Craven, a convent of Cistercian Monks from Fountains, who, after they had struggled with great inconveniences five or six years there, were removed to a place in Airdale, called Kirkstall, procured for them of William of Poitou; here they settled, and built a fine abbey to the honor of the Blessed Virgin, 1152. Kirkstall Abbey is situated in a delightful valley, three miles from Leeds, at a small distance from the road leading to Bradford, on the right, and close to the North bank of the river Aire. The ruins are first seen from the top of a hill, commanding a general view of the vale, and village of Kirkstall: at the bottom of which, a road leads to the abbey, formerly through a gateway, now converted to a farm-house: this opens on the West front, which consists of a noble Saxon door, and two elegant windows curiously ornamented, the top adorned with three handsome pinnacles. To the South, and adjoining, are various ruined apartments, of which the dormitory, and some others, yet remain covered. The inside of the church is

D 2

plain,

plain, supported by maffy columns with Saxon capitals, feveral broken by the falling of the great tower, the ruins of which choak up a large fpace. At the Eaft end, here represented, is a furprizing high Gothic arch and pinnacles; the wall which fupported the ftanchells of this grand window being levelled with the ground, has much increafed its height.

The fcite and demefnes of Kirkftall Abbey were granted by King Henry VIII. in 1540, to Archbishop Cranmer; and afterwards paffed to the family of Savile, Earl of Suffex; by an heirefs of that houfe, to the Brudenels, Earls of Cardigan, James, the prefent Earl, being now the owner. In the year 1778, one of the pillars which fupported the North fide of the great tower was obferved to have given way, and the Duke of Montague is faid to have had an eftimate made of what was neceffary to preferve this beautiful ftructure from ruin, but the expence being great, this defign was abandoned: and, in the night of the 27th January 1779, the tower fell down, and now only the South fide remains, and that in fo dangerous a ftate, as to threaten the remaining parts with deftruction.

This View was taken October 2, 1789.

B  L



BATTLE ABBEY GATE.

*BATTEL ABBEY GATE,**SUSSEX.*

ON the place where the famous and decisive battle was fought between King Harold, and William Duke of Normandy, October 14, 1066, the Conqueror, in the following year, began to build a noble abbey to the honor of St. Martin, and placed therein Benedictine Monks from Marmonstier in Normandy. The royal founder endowed this monastery with exemptions and privileges of a very extraordinary nature, and with good manors and estates.

Large remains of this noble abbey are to be seen: the principal part has more the appearance of a palace, than of a religious house, from its grand hall, and suite of apartments, now inhabited by Lady Webster. On the East side was the cloyster, the ornamental arches belonging to which still remain, and at a small distance is a very large and curious refectory, covered with a roof of shingles of surprising dimensions, forming a most capacious apartment; the undercroft, curiously arched, is converted into stables. Two high slender towers stand on the South side of the West front (considerably detached from

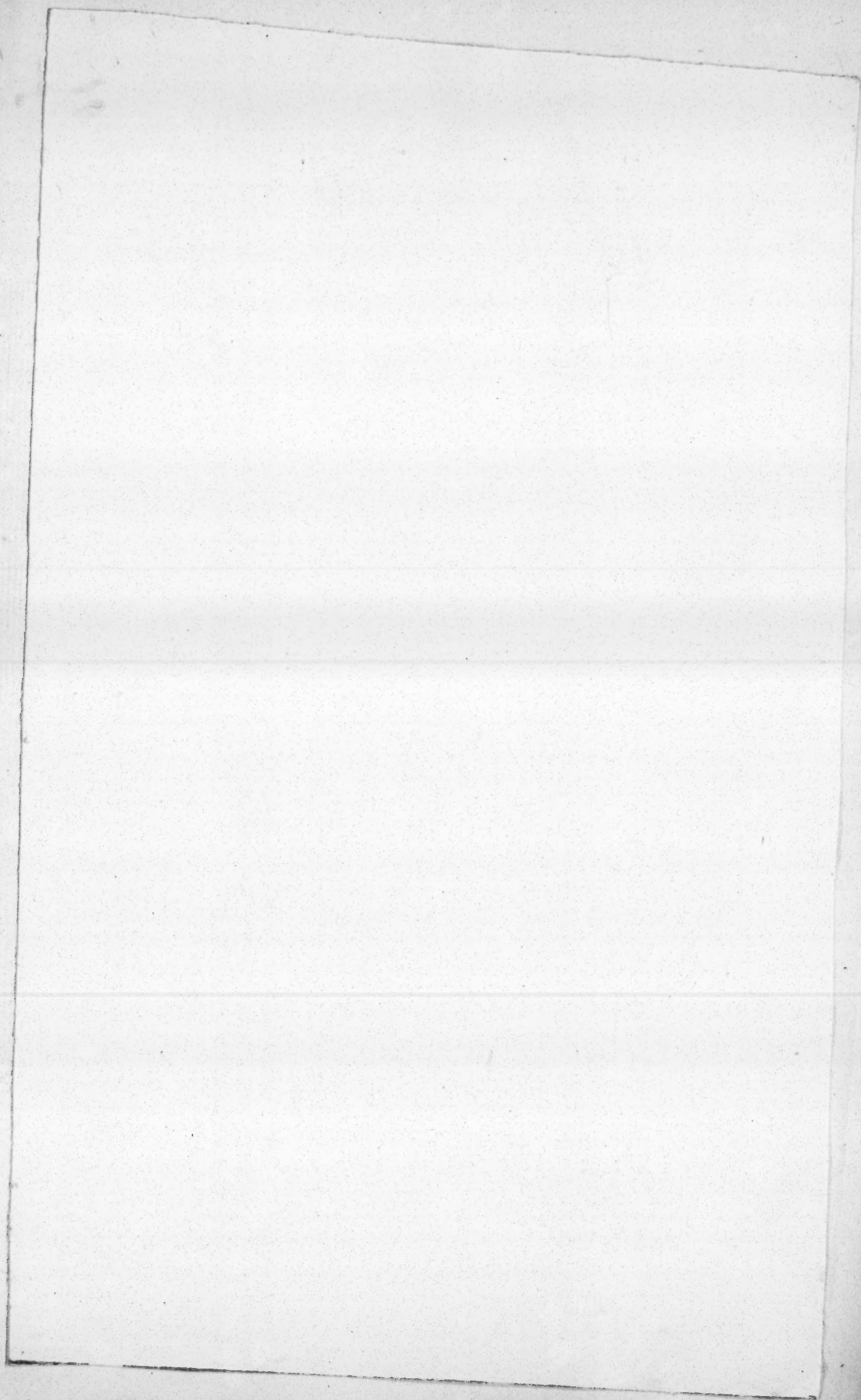
from a ruined part of the abbey of more modern erection, and called Queen Elizabeth's apartments); the opposite side is bounded by the magnificent gateway, which terminates an avenue of fine elms, and its other front faces the main street of Battel; the former is here represented in perspective. Substantial as the gateway appears, it has suffered much from the want of repair within the last seven years: half the roof is already fallen in, and one of the towers inclines from its perpendicular. The noble refectory is not likely to stand another winter: great part of it is unroofed, and a blast of wind would easily shake off the remaining shingles. A few years ago this building was singularly beautiful, and even now is worth the attention of the Antiquary. But whoever proposes to visit Battel Abbey (so interesting in the history of this country), will, from the above particulars, judge the necessity of an *early* one.

This View was taken July 10, 1790.





MIDDLEHAM CASTLE.



MIDDLEHAM CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE.

BUILT about 1190 by Robert, surnamed Fitz Ranulph. In the reign of Henry III. it came, by marriage, to Lord Robert de Nevil. King Edward IV. was imprisoned here by the Earl of Warwick (after he had taken him in his camp), but the archbishop of York, brother to the Earl, permitting the king to hunt in the park, he made his escape; and not long after, defeated and slew his enemy at Barnet. In this castle Edward, the only son of Richard III. was born.

The last inhabitant of Middleham Castle was Sir Henry Lindley, Knight, 1609; and it is said to have been demolished by Cromwell, but history does not confirm the tradition.

Leland informs us the inner part of Middleham Castle was the work of Fitz Randolph, and the outer part of Lord Neville. The keep is an oblong square, and massy towers project from each corner, and the centre of two sides; these towers have defied, for ages, the ravages of time, and the effort of man to destroy them; and their foundations having been carried away, the ruins hang
frightfully

frightfully over the head of the observer. Inwardly has been a spacious hall, the windows of which, and the vaulted arches, appear as if hewn out of a solid rock, from their surprizing thickness and strength. The outward building surrounding this keep, is broken into numerous parts. A general view of this fine castle is seen to great advantage from the South-East; on this side was the chapel, a part of which, and an angle of the keep, is represented in the annexed Plate, which, from their singular appearance, were chosen in preference to a more general view.

Two miles hence, in a pleasant retired spot, are the small remains of Coverham Abbey, and two very perfect stone figures of cross-legged knights, placed on each side the garden door at a house adjoining.

This View was taken September 28, 1789.

BOL



CALDECOT CASTLE.

*CALDECOT CASTLE,**MONMOUTHSHIRE.*

CAMDEN says, "Near Caldecot, where the river Throgy " enters the Severn sea, I observed the wall of a castle " which formerly belonged to the constable of England, " and was held by the service of that office." This castle is five or six miles from Chepstow; the walls are still to be seen in good preservation, but of no great height: they are of a square form, with round towers at the different angles. This place, from its level situation, does not seem to have been of great strength, though it has been deeply moated.

The view here represented has an uncommon appearance, the principal entrance is of smooth stone, and encreases in width towards the foundation; the gate is lofty, one side of which is covered with ivy, shooting from a prodigious root, whose branches run in every direction over it, giving a gloomy effect and dark shadow to the entrance. At a little distance the tower of Caldecot church is seen, and appears a pleasing object from the view here delineated. There has been a smaller entrance opposite, in a projecting angular tower, the top of which is machico-

lated; and the pointed door almost filled up with earth. The inside of this building is totally in ruins. Leland, in his usual quaint mode of description, says no more of this place than what follows: "The castel of Calecoyd longging to the kinge is in Base Venteland, toward the Severn shore, not far from Matthern. At this castel, as sum say, was King Henry VII. begotten."

The following description of this castle is given in *Archæol.* Vol. v. p. 61. by John Strange, Esq.

This castle has the form of an irregular pentagon, two sides of which make up the half of a square. One of these sides, which forms the principal front to the South, has, in the centre, a double square gateway and portcullis, and a round tower at each end. The other side of the square, which fronts the West, has also a round tower at each end. The three remaining sides, which complete the pentagon, are nearly equal, but instead of round, they have octagonal towers at the ends; it should seem, therefore, that the different parts of this castle were built at different times.

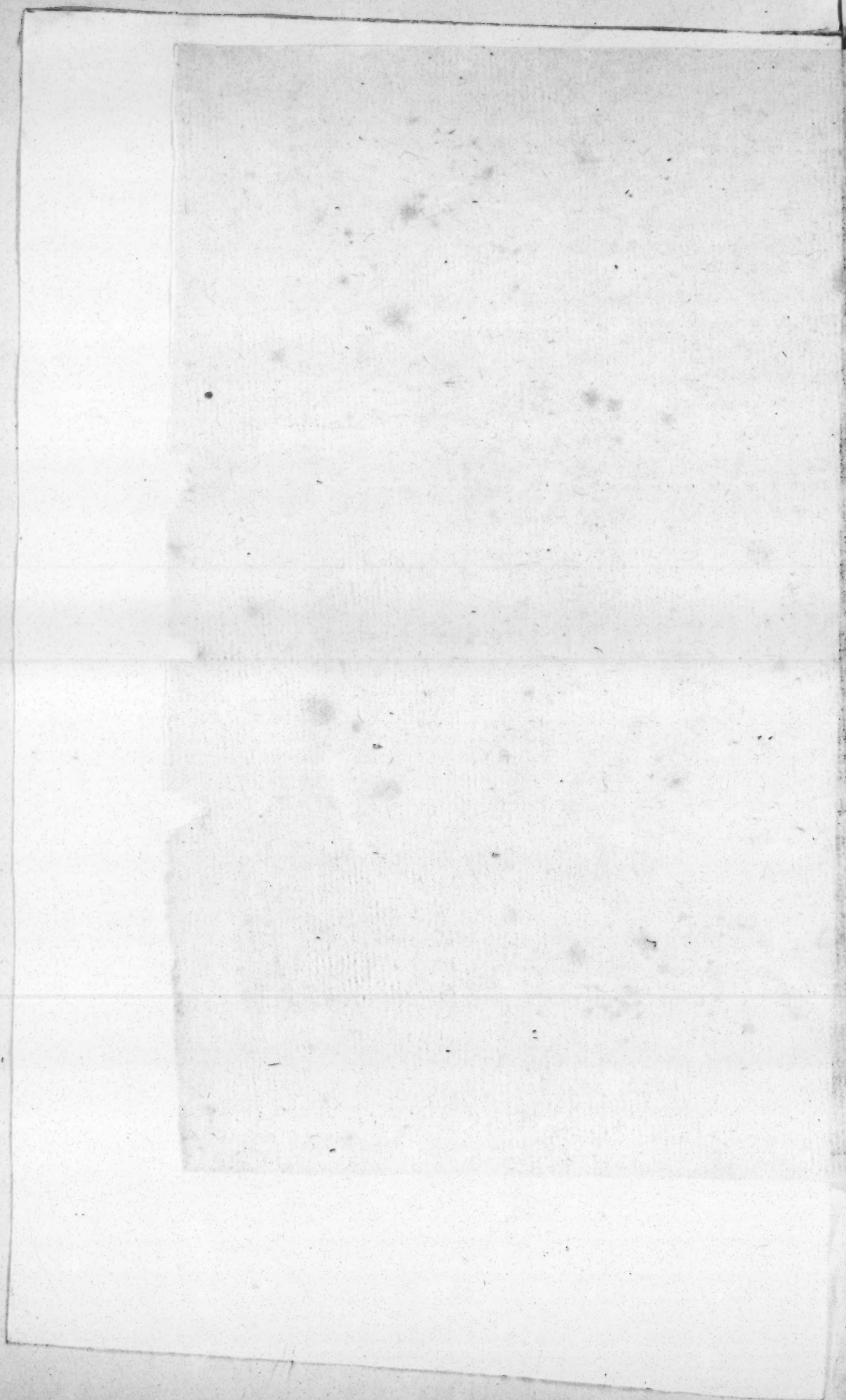
This View was taken July 19, 1787.

B  L



LLEHAIDEN CASTLE.

Published as the Act directs July 1. 1791 by G. J. Parkyns Esq. and J. Schnellholz.



LLEHAIDEN CASTLE,

PEMBROKESHIRE,

IS situated on an eminence, about one mile from Haverfordwest, and commands a beautiful prospect. From this castle, it is said, the Bishop of St. David's takes his baronry: it was one of the noble seats belonging to that See. About the year 1514, Bishop Vaughan repaired it, and built a chapel therein; but a century afterwards, viz. A. D. 1616, Bishop Milbourn procured a licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury for its demolition, the lead and great part of the other materials having been sold in the time of some of his predecessors.

The priory, or chapel of the Blessed Virgin of Lowhaden, in the diocese of St. Davids, was united to the chancellorship of that cathedral church, by John, bishop thereof, A. D. 1501. The ruins of this castle are very lofty and magnificent, occupying a considerable space of ground, and conveying to the mind of the observer no unpleasing memorial of ancient grandeur.

This castle has in former times been a place of considerable strength, surrounded by a deep moat, and, although

though a principal residence of the Bishop, seems to have been originally intended for a fortrefs.

The gateway, supported by noble round towers, is high and spacious, but is now detached from the wall of the castle, by a late tremendous breach; the ruins lying in confused heaps in the ditch. On leaving this fine ruin in the road to Narboth (from whence it is distant about four miles), in descending the steep hill on which it stands, after crossing a beautiful stream, Llehaiden church, aided by every advantage which its rural situation and simple architecture can afford, engages the attention of the traveller; it stands on the bank of the river, and opposite to it, is seen a noble wood rising to the summit of the castle hill.

This View was taken July 25, 1788.

B  L



*RIEVAL ABBEY,**YORKSHIRE.*

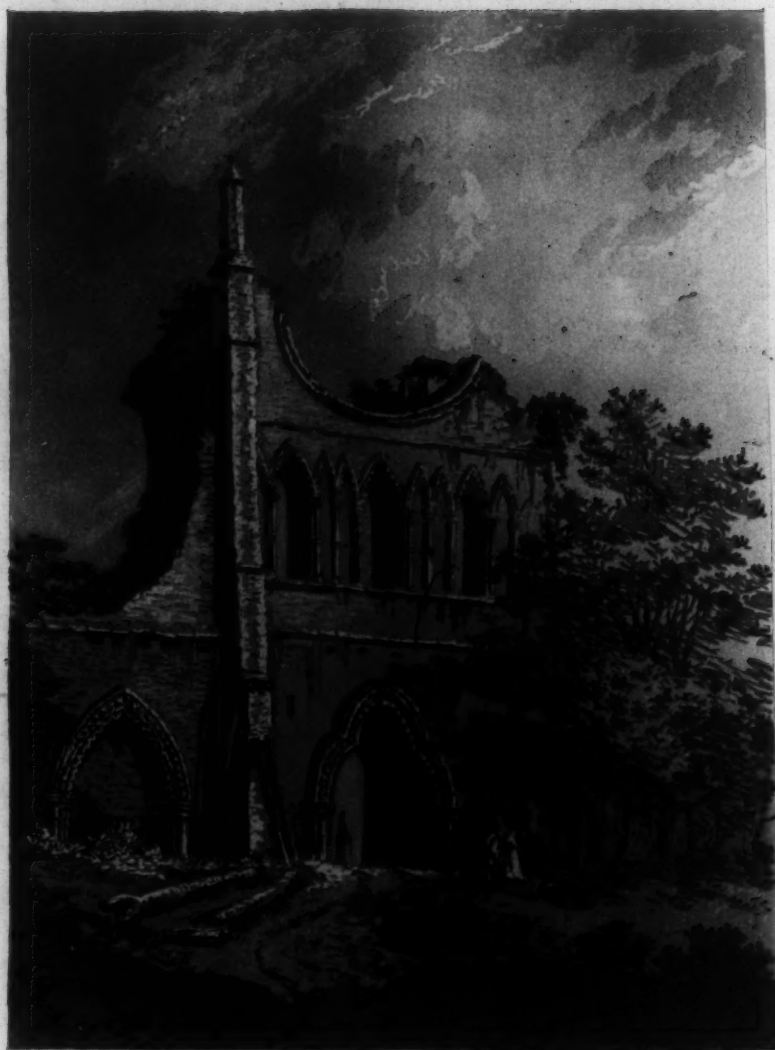
RIEVAL, or Rivaulx Abbey, the first of the Cistercian order in Yorkshire, was founded 1131, or the following year, by Walter Espec, a great man in the court of King Henry I. This Walter, having lost his son and heir, who, by a fall from a horse, broke his neck, built and endowed three monasteries; viz. Rieval and Kirkham, in Yorkshire, and Wardon, in Bedfordshire.

Many were the benefactors, and large the possessions of this abbey, and Pope Alexander III. by his bull, dated 1140, confirmed to the abbot of St. Mary's, at Rieval, his brethren and successors all their possessions with divers privileges. At the dissolution, here were an abbot and twenty-three monks. The situation of Rieval Abbey, and the very noble ruins still existing, render it highly deserving notice. In the magnificent demesnes of Mr. Duncombe, near Helmesley, are two terraces of surprising length, the extremities ornamented with temples: the first commanding Helmesley town, and its noble castle above the surrounding trees, and, deep beneath, a beautiful valley, with the river Rye winding among hanging woods,

and a rich, extensive, distant landscape. About the centre of this noble walk (near a mile in length) stands the house, and a similar situation cannot be found. The traveller descending into the vale, and fording the river by a circuitous route, arrives at the other terrace of a conical shape; hence he looks down into a confined vale, on every side encompassed with hills, and deep beneath the venerable and majestic remains of this abbey, strike him unexpectedly with inconceivable reverence. A steep narrow path descends to this sequestered spot; and here may be seen the ruins of the church, which, excepting the tower and roof, is almost perfect. Inwardly the masonry, of a clear brown stone, is as perfect as if lately built, and highly ornamented: the ends of the aisle and transept, formed by high lancet windows, and the side aisles, unroofed, shew some beautiful flying buttresses. Large remains of the apartments belonging to the abbey, adjoining these ruins, are overgrown with moss and briars, as if totally unfrequented by man; here is much scope for conjecture in discovering the refectory, cloyster, dormitory, &c. and making a general plan, the more interesting from these ruins, having been but little visited by antiquaries. In short, Rieval, from the fine state of its remains, enriched by weathertints and ivy, and its retired situation, would afford ample amusement for a week; a hasty survey is inadequate to form a proper idea of its numerous beauties.

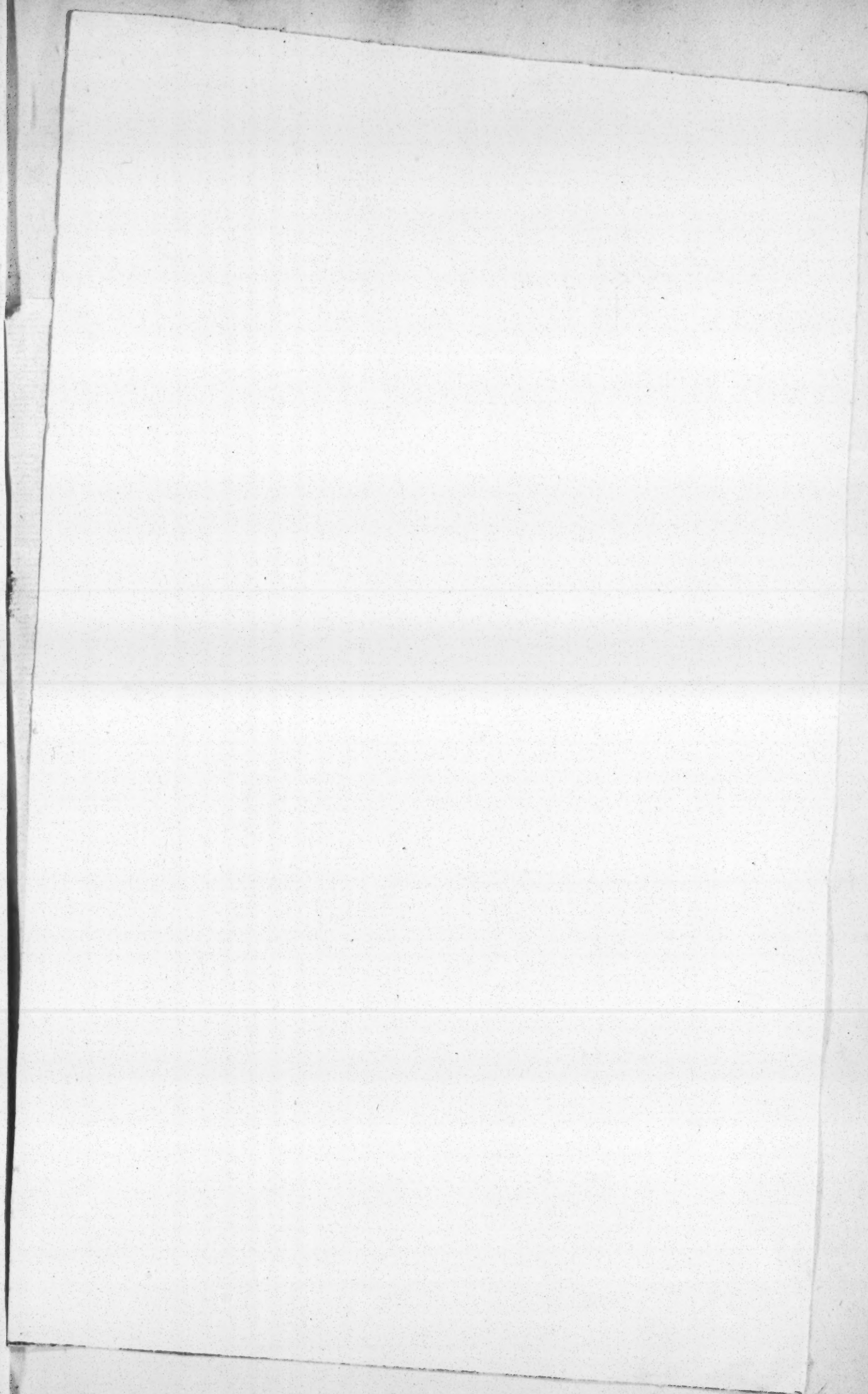
This View was taken September 22, 1789.

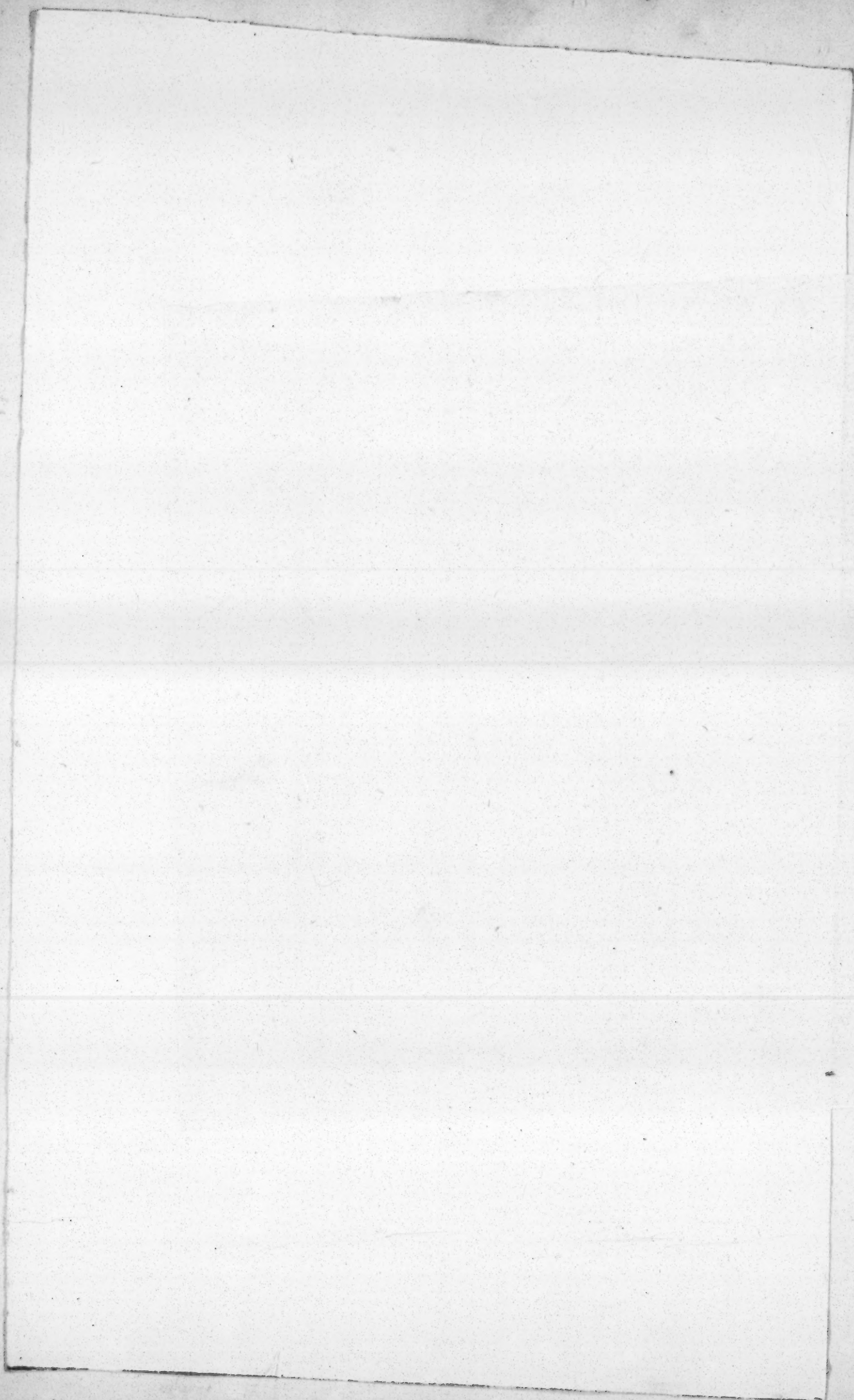
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BYLAND ABBEY.

Published as the Act directs Aug^r 1. 1791. by G. J. Parkyns Esq. & J. Schuchb. del.





*BYLAND ABBEY,**YORKSHIRE.*

IN 1143, Roger de Mowbray removed the convent of Cistercian Monks from Hode to a part of his mother's jointure, near the river Rye, nearly opposite Rieval Abbey, which situation being found inconvenient, they removed to Stocking, and afterwards, in 1177, fixed on this spot, where the Monks, having cleared and drained a large tract of land, built this noble abbey, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was surrendered 1540 by the Prior and twenty-four Monks.

Byland Abbey, of a date and style of architecture nearly coeval with Rieval, is about five miles distant from it, across a moor, from which, in descending a very steep hill, the prospect of a fine country, and this abbey, opens itself, and presently leads to the village. This building has been miserably destroyed; the parts remaining are the West front, and one end of the transept (the former here delineated); not a pillar of the nave is standing, but some parts of the lateral aisles may be seen. That this must have been a superb edifice is plainly proved by these grand remains. The door is richly ornamented, and the lancet

windows are of an elegant form, above which has been a large circular one, half still remaining, and was perfect within the memory of several persons now living. This building and Rieval are noble specimens of the style of architecture in the 12th century. The situation of Byland has been well chosen, and sheltered from the contiguous moors: the houses of the village are too close to it, but the ruins have a fine effect in the road to Coxwold. About a mile hence is Newburgh, the seat of the Earl of Fauconberg, formerly a priory, but in its present appearance no traces of antiquity are discernable.

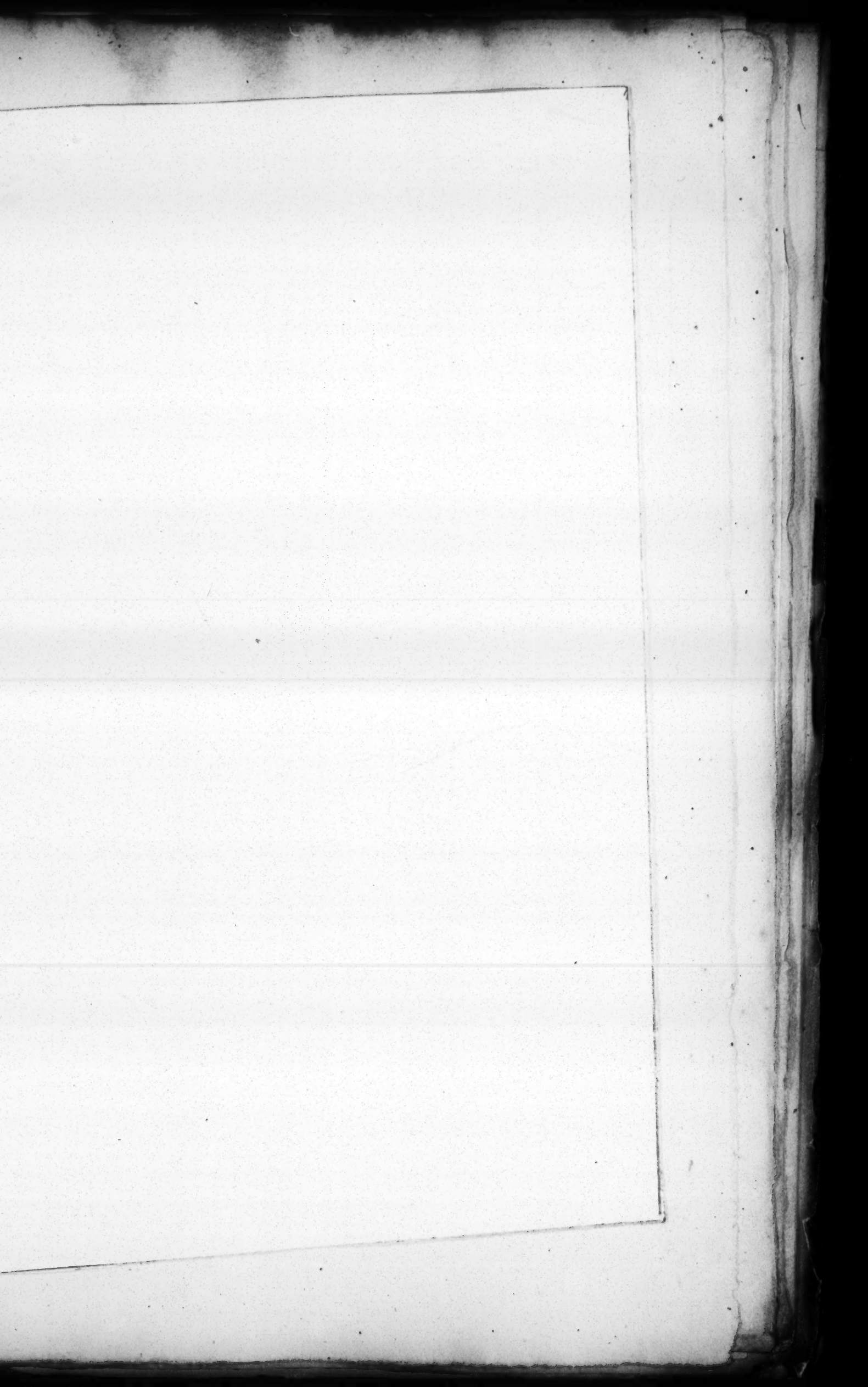
The learned antiquary, William Lambarde, informs us from ancient Chronicles, that the Scots came to Byland in Edward the Second's time, burning and spoiling the country before them, till the nobility meeting, resisted and repulsed them, A. D. 1322.

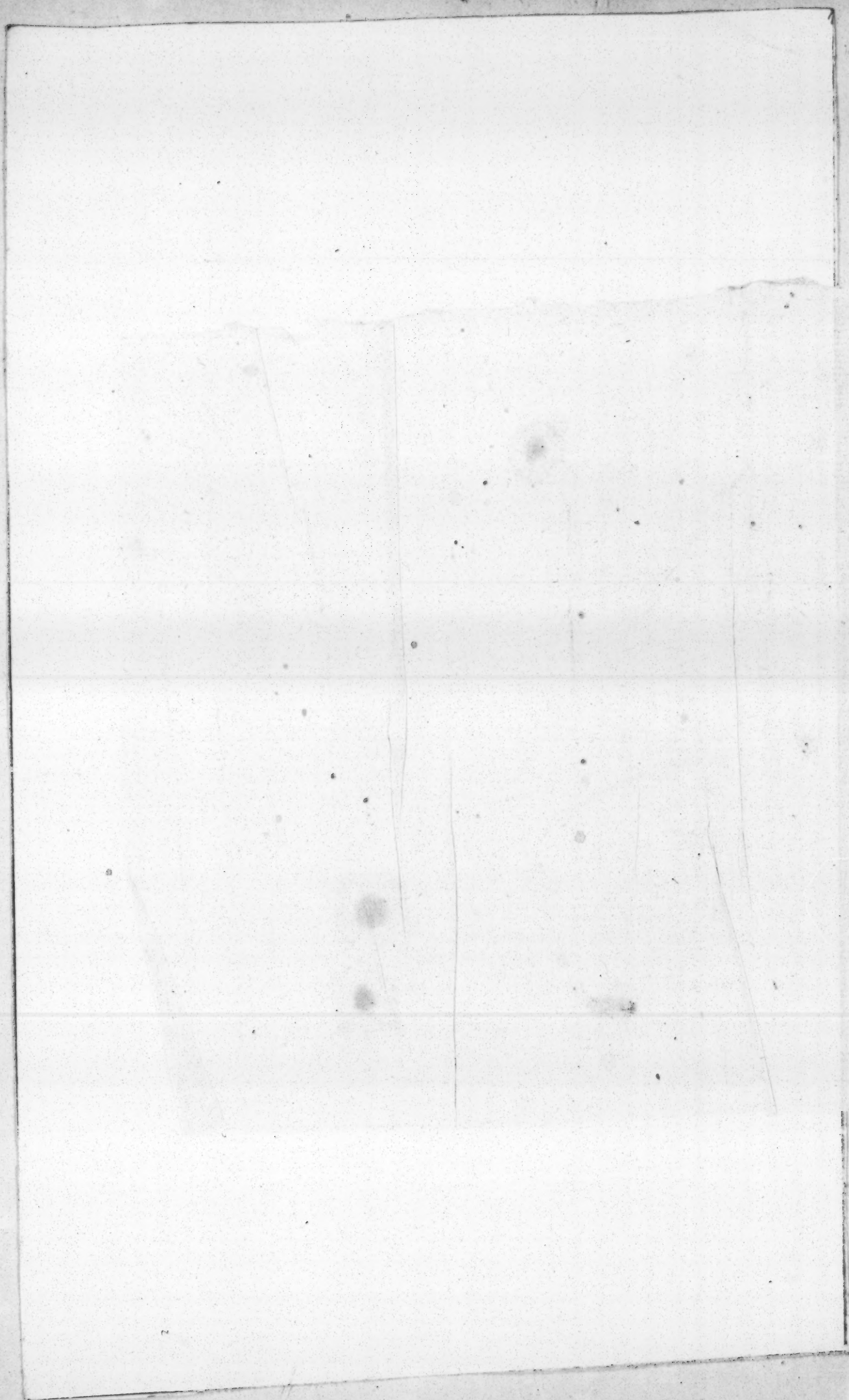
B  L



H A V E R F O R D W E S T P R I O R Y .

Published as the Act directs Aug. 1. 1791 by G. J. Parry Esq. Nottingham. S. T. S. of the White Horse Lane, Street, London.





HAVERFORDWEST PRIORY,

PEMBROKESHIRE.

THIS Priory of Black Canons is supposed to have been founded by Robert de Haverford, lord of this place, before the year 1200; who, according to Dugdale, gave to these religious divers churches and tithes in his barony of Haverford; all which were confirmed to them by King Edward III.

It was dedicated to St. Mary and Thomas the Martyr. Leland of this place says, "Haverfordwest lordship hath the waullid town of Haverford and Castel. The water of Mylford-Haven devidith the lordship from Pembroke. In Haverford town thre paroch chirches, one of them without the towne in fuburbe. Blak Freres within the towne. Chanons without, suppreffid." These ruins are in a meadow, at a small distance from the town, and are situated close to a river, which here forms an elbow, and there is something very pleasing in their appearance.

A well-formed pointed arch is the most remarkable feature in this priory, above the centre of which is a small raised wall, with a little arch for a bell. The
inside

inside of this building is unroofed. Much industry has been exerted to effect its destruction, and the marks of havock plainly appear in the present remains, though it must have been unprofitable labour from the toughness of its materials; from which cause, it is to be hoped, these ruins will continue an ornament to the neighbourhood many years longer. From hence is a fine view of the town and castle. This is a neat, well-built, and populous place; its castle, now the gaol, is a substantial pile. It had formerly an outer gate, with two portcullisses, and an inward gate: the walls were fortified with several towers, but the fortifications were demolished in the Civil Wars under Charles I.

This View was taken August 25, 1788

B  L



RAGLAND CASTLE .

Published as the Act directs Aug. 1. 1791, by G. I. Parkins Esq. and J. Schnoblet.

RAGLAND CASTLE,

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THIS castle is not supposed to be of greater antiquity than about the time of King Henry VII. but its strength and size have been equal to most of our ancient fortresses, and very considerable and magnificent remains are standing; its situation is in a rich country, eight miles from Monmouth.

The following account is taken from a late publication :

“ This castle, once the seat of the Somersets, came into
“ that noble family, with the title of Lord Herbert, in
“ the reign of King Henry VII. by Charles Somerset’s
“ marrying the daughter and heiress of William Herbert,
“ Earl of Huntingdon. Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester (and afterwards Marquis), held out this castle in
“ a gallant and remarkable manner for King Charles I.;
“ for which, and other great services, as well as on
“ account of this family being descended from King
“ Edward III. they were created Dukes of Beaufort, by
“ King Charles II.” Leland, in his usual concise method, says, “ Ragland yn middle Venceland ys a fair and
“ pleasant

“ pleasant castel, eight miles from Chapstow, and seven
“ from Bergevenny.”

This was the last castle held by the Royalists : a curious account of its siege is given by Grose, from Rushworth's Historical Collections. The horses were almost starved for want of hay, and were chained to prevent their eating each other. The Marquis of Worcester was above eighty years of age at the time he surrendered this place to General Fairfax ; viz. August 19, 1646.

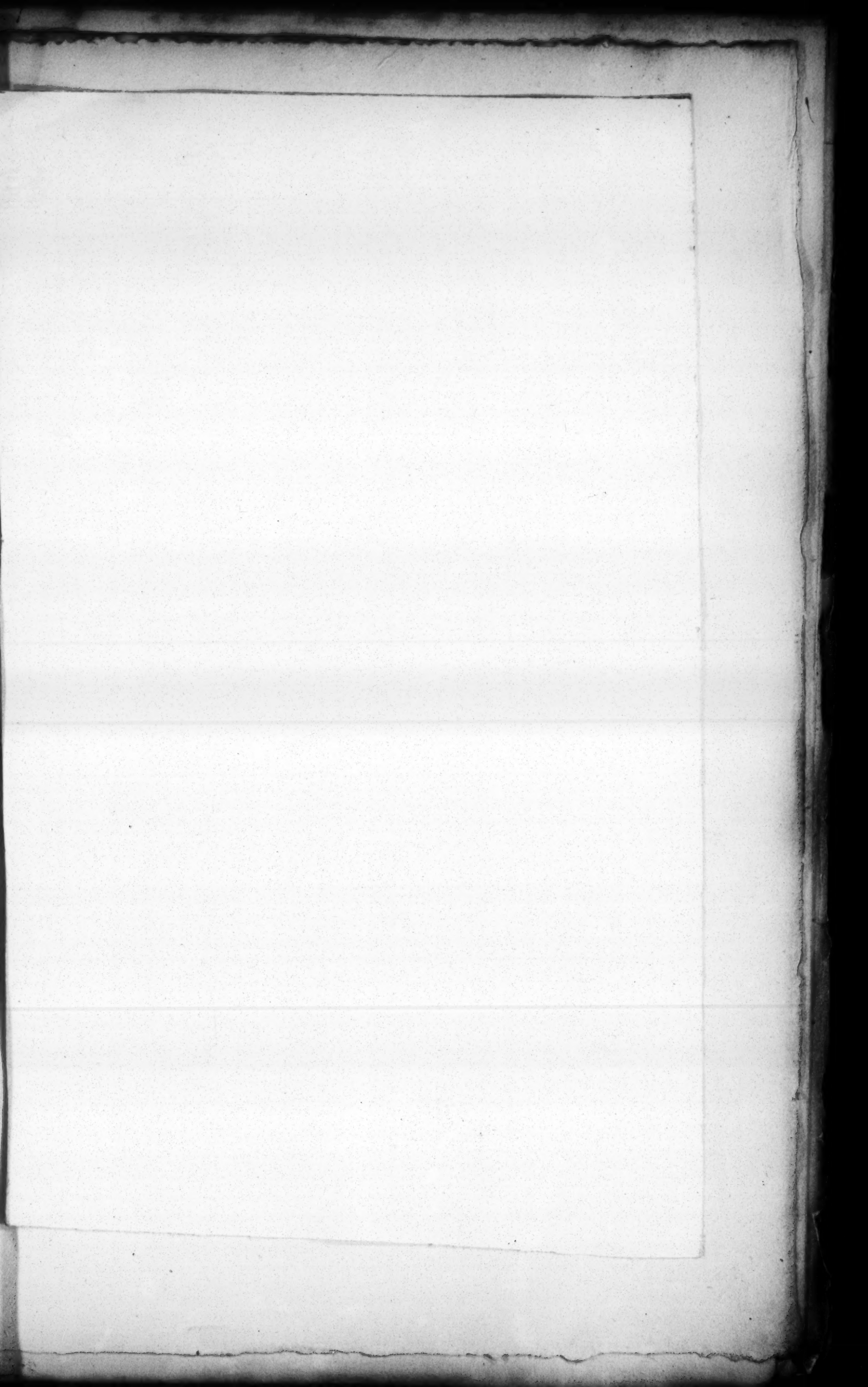
The entrance is very grand, the left side hid by ivy ; the corresponding tower at top is finely ornamented with treble brackets.

On entering, the grand hall, or banquetting room, appears tolerably perfect, the roof excepted ; in a corner of the hall is a very large high bow-window, looking into the inner court, the stone divisions yet existing. In other apartments, prodigious ovens and fire-places remain. Detached from the castle, near this entrance, stands half of a large octagonal tower, being the remains of the citadel, which was separately moated, and formerly was connected with the castle by a draw-bridge.

B  L



KIDWELLY CASTLE.



KIDWELLY CASTLE,

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

THIS castle is about eight miles from Caermarthen, and is situated on a steep bank of the river Towy, to the East of Tenby Bay. It was built by Maurice de Londres, one of the twelve knights who conquered Glamorganshire, and had for his share the castle and manor of Ogmore: he, after a tedious war, made himself master of Kidwelly.

This castle was destroyed by Cadogan ap Blethyn, but rebuilt 1190 by Rees, Prince of South Wales; was again demolished 1215, but having been once more re-edified, it, after various revolutions, fell to the crown, and was granted by King Henry VII. to Sir Rice ap Thomas, Knight of the Garter, whose grandson forfeiting the same, it was bestowed on Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, Lord President of Wales.

Kidwelly castle, from whatever point it is viewed, presents a delightful subject for the pencil; its ruins are still outwardly in a perfect state, and it is a situation equally calculated for a strong hold, or a pleasant habitation. The river on the East, and a deep moat on the North-side, have protected it. The grand entrance faces the South,

presenting a formidable aspect, from its solemn appearance between heavy round towers; the angles are terminated by smaller, but similar ones; on the side near the river is a large projecting building, wherein was the chapel, from the foundation of which this view is taken, the distance bounded by the church and part of the town.

The church of Kidwelly is a beautiful object, its elegant lofty spire, antique appearance, and handsome architecture, render it peculiarly interesting. One tower of the castle looking down upon the river has its roof remaining, from whence the prospect of vessels gliding past with the rapid tide, is highly enlivening to the scene.

This View was taken August 29, 1788.

B  L



LUDLOW CASTLE .

Published as the Act directs Aug^r 1. 1794. by J. Schuchbaldie and G. J. Parkyn Esq.



*LUDLOW CASTLE,**SHROPSHIRE,*

WAS built by Roger de Montgomery soon after the Conquest : whose son joining Robert de Courthose against King Henry I. that monarch seized his castle. It was besieged by King Stephen, who is supposed to have taken it 1139, when Gervase Pagnel held the same for the Empress Maud. During this siege, Prince Henry, son of David King of Scots, was lifted from his horse by some grappling engine, from which danger Stephen delivered him with singular courage. In 1264 (during Henry II.'s disputes with his barons) it was taken by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. resided here, where he died, at the age of sixteen, in 1502.

The court of the Marches of Wales, instituted in the reign of King Henry VIII. was held in this castle, the Lord President residing therein; which last office, in 1634, was occupied by the Earl of Bridgewater, when Milton's masque of Comus was here performed. In the Civil Wars it was garrisoned for Charles I. but in 1646 surrendered to the Parliament.

The

The town of Ludlow is noted for its pleasant situation and cleanliness, but more distinguished by the ruins of its magnificent castle, situated at the North-West angle thereof, upon a rock, commanding a delightful prospect, and a long narrow bridge terminated by a fine wood. The surprizing height of the walls and towers, outwardly still perfect and upright, in passing, continually presenting new forms, excites the admiration of a beholder, and may be perhaps equal to any similar building in the kingdom. Some parts have been patched up, and still afford lodging for a family. The inside is very spacious, and some of it is used as a tennis court, for which its great proportion is admirably adapted. A very curious building stands by itself, of a circular form, the ornaments of which are Saxon, and very perfect: one small door in the wall is remarkable, being solely made of thin flaky stone, rivetted on each side with plates of iron, requiring great strength to open it.

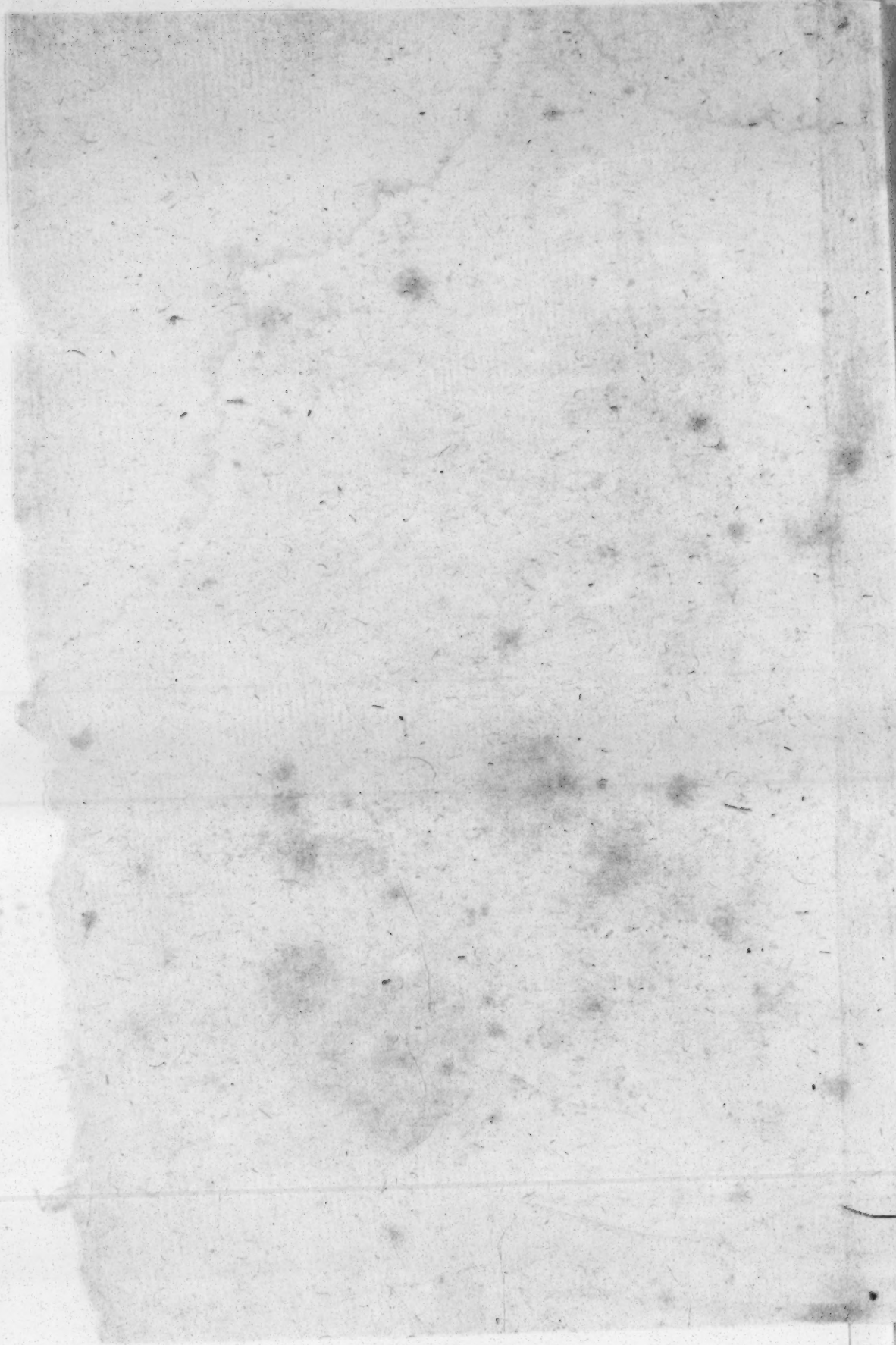
On the North side of the town there was a celebrated priory, but very little remains of it at present.

This View was taken September 11, 1787.

B  L



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*WENLOCK ABBEY,**SHROPSHIRE.*

ABOUT the year 680, a nunnery was erected here by St. Milburga, neice to Wolphere, King of Mercia, where she lived and died Abbess, with the reputation of great sanctity. It was destroyed by the Danes, and restored by Leofric, Earl of Chester, temp. Edward the Confessor; but being again decayed and forsaken, Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury, 14th William the Conqueror, erected in its place a monastery for Cluniac Monks. This being considered as a cell to the House de Caritate in France, underwent the fate of the alien Priories, till it was naturalized 18th Richard II. The foundation of this Abbey is, however, by Brompton and Leland, attributed to Warin, Earl of Shrewsbury. In addition to the grant of the founder, the church of Clun, with seven depending chapels, were given to these Monks by Isabella de Say, whose charter was confirmed by King Edward III. This monastery, soon after the Dissolution, was in the possession of Thomas Lawley, Esq. but he was probably not the original grantee; for, according to Tanner, it

H

was

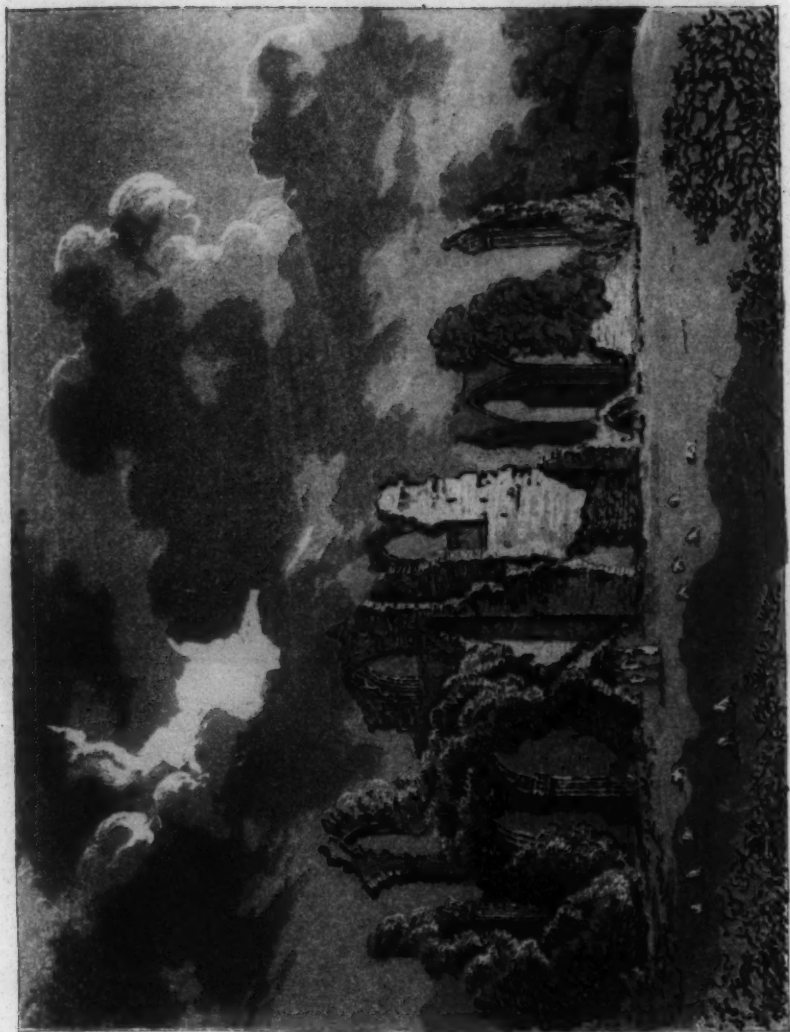
was granted 36th Henry VIII. to Augustino de Augustinis; from Lawley it passed, successively, to the families of Bertie, Gage, and Wynn.

If the situation of Wenlock Abbey (from its proximity to the town), which has nothing to recommend it, is inferior to most religious houses, there are few better deserving notice for richness of architecture, of which the inside exhibits fine specimens, in curiously-turned arches and pillars of elegant proportion; other parts, detached from the grand mass are visible. Adjoining to this building are three circular arches, enriched with undulating fillet work. Many years ago great part of this Abbey was pulled down to rebuild some houses, and only four years since, when the annexed View was drawn, one of the clustered pillars of the church was nearly levelled with the ground, and a cart waited in the Abbey to carry away the materials. Probably this was unknown to the late worthy owner, Sir Watkyn William Wynn, Bart. whose son, the present proprietor, it is hoped, will preserve the remains of this venerable edifice from future dilapidations.

About a mile hence, from a place called Wenlock-Edge, is a most extensive prospect, enriched by the winding of the Severn, and the distant view of Shrewsbury, which is nine miles from Wenlock.

This View was taken September 7, 1787.

B  L



BAYHAM ABBEY.

*BAYHAM ABBEY,**SUSSEX.*

THIS was formerly called Begeham, or Benlin, and belonged to the Premonstratensian Order, and was first founded at Ottenham, in Kent, by Ralph de Dena, and Robert de Dena, his son: who endowed it with lands in the reign of King Henry II. confirmed by Ela de Sackville, daughter of Ralph de Dena, and widow of Jordan de Sackville, Lord of the Manor of Buckhurst in this county. Soon after this, Robert de Turnham gave the whole lordship of Begeham, and all his lands in Brokely, and divers other places, in pure and perpetual Frankalmoine, to the Canons of Brokely, to found an Abbey in a part of it called Beaulieu. These Canons having incorporated themselves with those of Ottenham, removed hither in the reign of King John; the extreme poverty of the latter being assigned as the reason.

Walkelin de Maimenot, and Richard, Earl of Clare and Hereford, were also benefactors to this Abbey. Bayham was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was one of the smaller monasteries which Cardinal Wolsey obtained for the endowment of his colleges, 17th Henry VIII.

This Abbey is about six miles from Tunbridge Wells, its situation very retired and woody, on a point of land inclosed between two branches of the river Tun. The remains of the Abbey church stand in the garden of the Pratt family, who take the title of Viscount from hence, and whose mansion is contiguous.

Two arches, one obscured by ivy, with a lofty fragment on the opposite side, are the only parts now in existence of the nave, but the transept is more perfect. It certainly has been a noble church, and notwithstanding the regularity of the garden walks, the ruins lose little of their effect; the shrubs, flowers, and fruit-trees, scattered about, have a pleasing appearance, with here and there the remains of an abbot's tomb, heightening the impression of such a scene on the contemplative mind.

This Plate exhibits a general view from the North East through the broken parts, the fine pillars which supported the tower, with the variety of arches, and a broken winding staircase, will convey some idea of the present remains of this Abbey. An ash tree of surprising dimensions, and great antiquity (now hollow), stands near these ruins.

This View was taken October, 1784.





BUILDWAS ABBEY.

*BUILDWAS ABBEY,**SHROPSHIRE.*

BUILT in 1135 by Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, to the honor of St. Mary and St. Chadd, for monks of the order of Savigny, united afterwards to the Cistercians. King Stephen in the third year of his reign, A. D. 1139, confirmed this foundation, and further granted to them several immunities and privileges.

Hugh Nonant, or Novant, a Norman, Bishop of Coventry, gave to these monks an inn in the city of Litchfield, for their reception when they went thither.

Walter de Dunstanville, Robert Corbet, and Alan de Zouche, were benefactors; the latter gave them the town of Upton. At the Dissolution, here were twelve monks. The site, with all the lands belonging to this monastery in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Derbyshire, were granted to Edward Lord Powis 29th Henry VIII.

This Abbey is delightfully situated on the bank of the Severn in Coalbrook Dale, and two miles from the iron bridge.

The

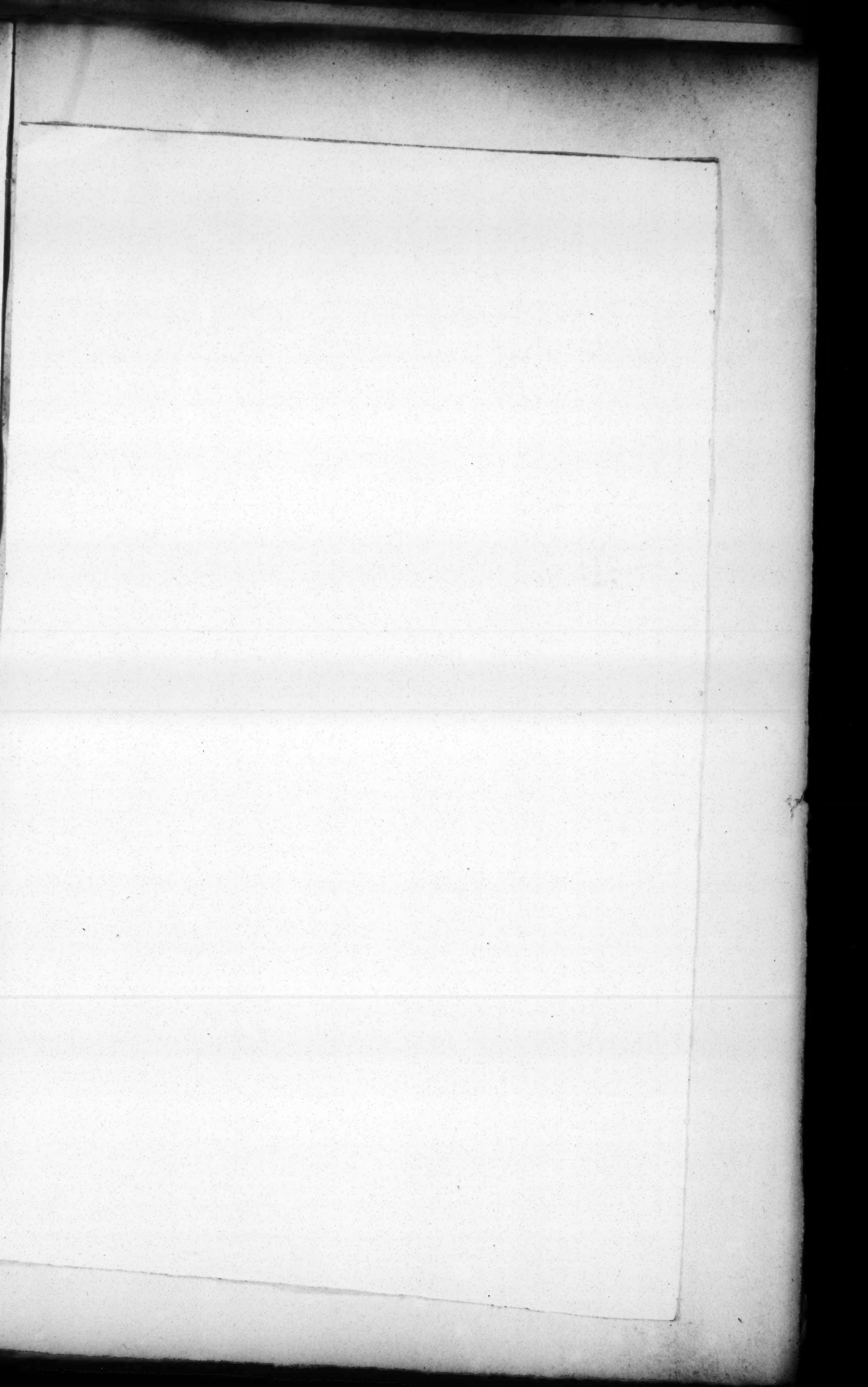
The church was built in the form of a cross, and something of the tower and transept still remain, but the peculiar beauty of the building consists in the massive pillars of the nave, with handsome pointed arches; the capitals are in the Saxon style; the strength of these arches appears much greater than was necessary for the support of a church of the dimensions of Buildwas. This view represents the West end, obscured by a thick cluster of ivy: connected therewith, by a wall, is a rich door-way, which probably belonged to some of the apartments of the monastery. Near the opposite end of the church is a house inhabited by Mr. Wilkinson, the intermediate space occupied by the garden, to which this ruin is a pleasing accompaniment. The river Severn, between this place and the iron bridge, bounded by fine rocks, enriched by wood and herbage on one side, and hills opposite, with a road by the water side, presents most beautiful scenery.

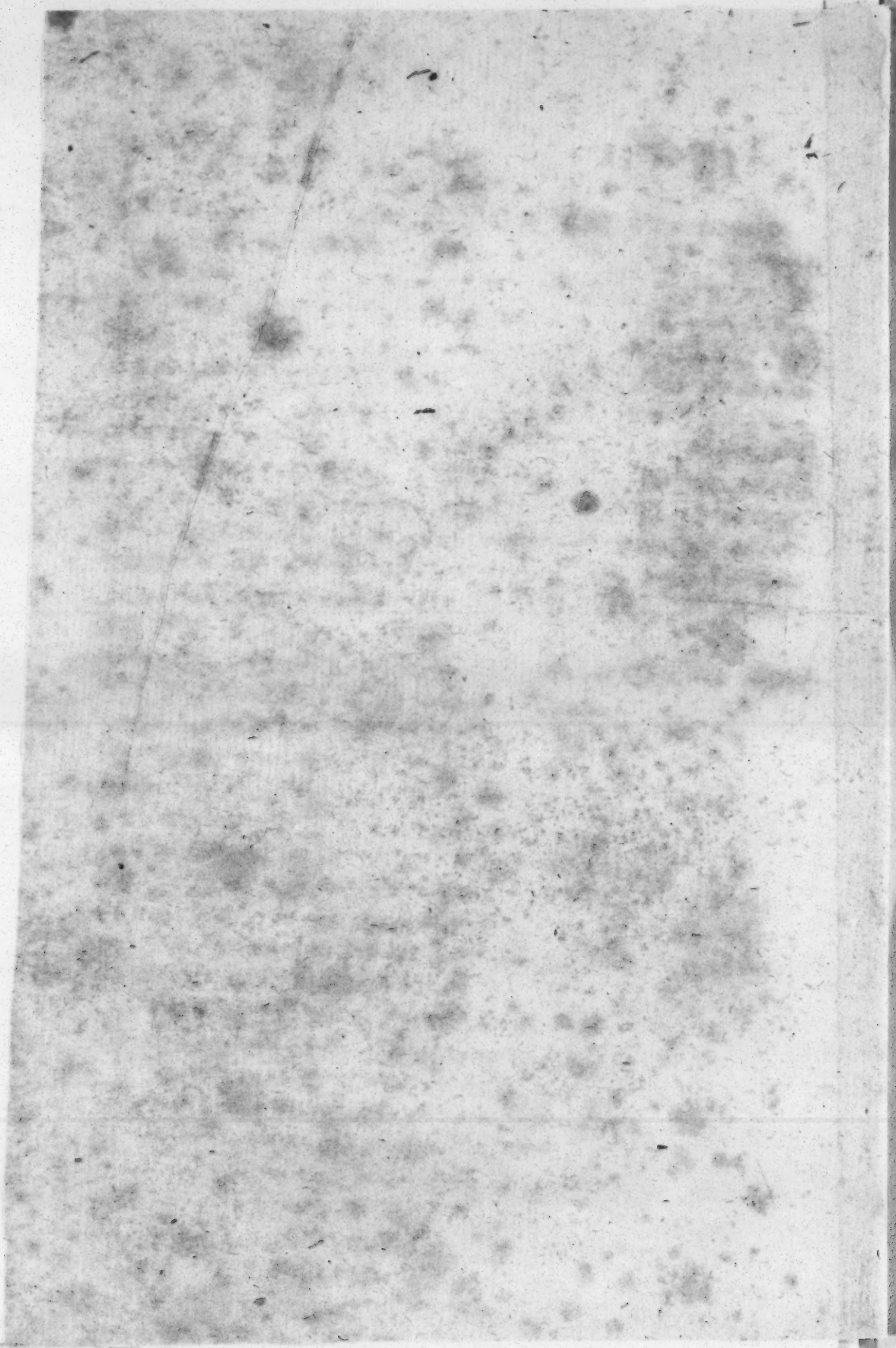
This View was taken September 22, 1789.

B  L



COCKERMOUTH CASTLE.





COCKERMOUTH CASTLE,

CUMBERLAND.

THIS castle was the seat of Waldeof, Lord of Allerdale, and his successors, after they had removed from Pap castle (about a mile from this town); and some attribute the building of the castle to him, with the materials of his former residence. He was son of Gospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, and cotemporary with William I.

But some authors suppose this castle to have been built soon after the Conquest by William de Meschines, brother to Ranulph, Earl of Chester, to whom the Conqueror gave that part of Cumberland called Cope-land, lying between the Dudden and the Darwent. From this William it came to Gilbert Pipard, and from him to Richard Lucy, by whose female issue it became at length vested in the Earls of Northumberland; for Maud, sister of Anthony de Lucy, marrying Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, did, by a fine, in the reign of Richard II. A. D. 1384, settle the castle and honour of Cockermouth, with a large proportion of her inheritance, upon her said husband.

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somersfet, obtained this
castle

castle from the Northumberland family by marrying an only daughter of Josceline the last Earl. It now belongs to the Earl of Egremont.

Of this castle no part is habitable but the gatehouse, and two rooms on each floor, where the old stable stood adjoining thereto.

It stands on a seemingly artificial mount, near the Darwent, and on the West side of the river Coker. The extent of the walls, which form nearly a square, is about six hundred yards, flanked by square towers: the one excepted, which is represented in the annexed View, taken from the opposite side of the river. Affixed to the outer gate are five shields of arms, four whereof are said to belong to the families of Moulton, Umfraville, Lucy, and Percy. The inside of this castle contains two distinct courts divided by a wall; in the furthest are several ruined apartments of the grand mansion, now laid open to view by a prodigious mass of one of the sides being destroyed, and only united at top by a narrow fragment impending over the observer's head in an alarming manner. Deep-vaulted dungeons still remain, and many other parts may be conjectured among these ruins, which afford considerable variety. A large part of the land which belonged to this castle, is now formed into a bowling green.

This View was taken October, 1785.

BOL



BROUGHAM CASTLE.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY

BROUGHAM CASTLE,

WESTMORELAND.

THE first Roger Lord Clifford built the greatest part of this castle; over the inner door of which he placed this inscription, "This made Roger." The chief part of the castle, towards the West, was built by his great-grandson, Roger de Clifford. He caused his own arms, together with those of his wife, Maud Beauchamp, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, to be cut in stone. There is a pond called Maud's Pool, which bears her name to this day. By inquisition, taken after her death, 4th Henry IV. the jurors found that the castle of Brougham, and demesne thereto belonging, were worth nothing; because, they say, it lieth altogether waste, by reason of the destruction made by the Scots; and, that the whole profit of the castle and demesne is not sufficient for the reparation and safe keeping of the said castle.

Robert de Clifford entertained here Robert de Baliol, King of Scotland, when he came hither to hunt. It is not known how it was alienated from this family. Here Francis Earl of Cumberland entertained King James I.

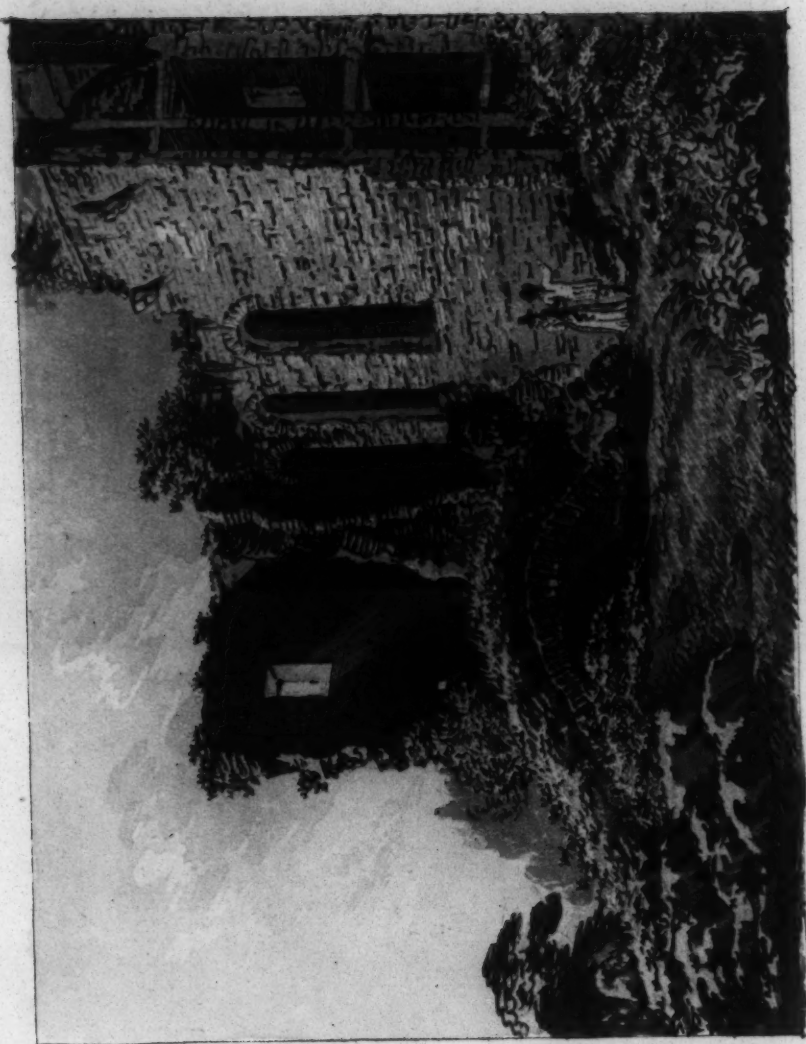
on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of August, 1617, on his return from his last progress into Scotland.

This mansion having sustained injury in the Civil Wars of the last century, Anne Countess of Pembroke repaired the same, and caused a memorial thereof to be placed on the building. Since her time, this castle hath gone to decay, and suffered dilapidation from its owners, and is now in ruins.

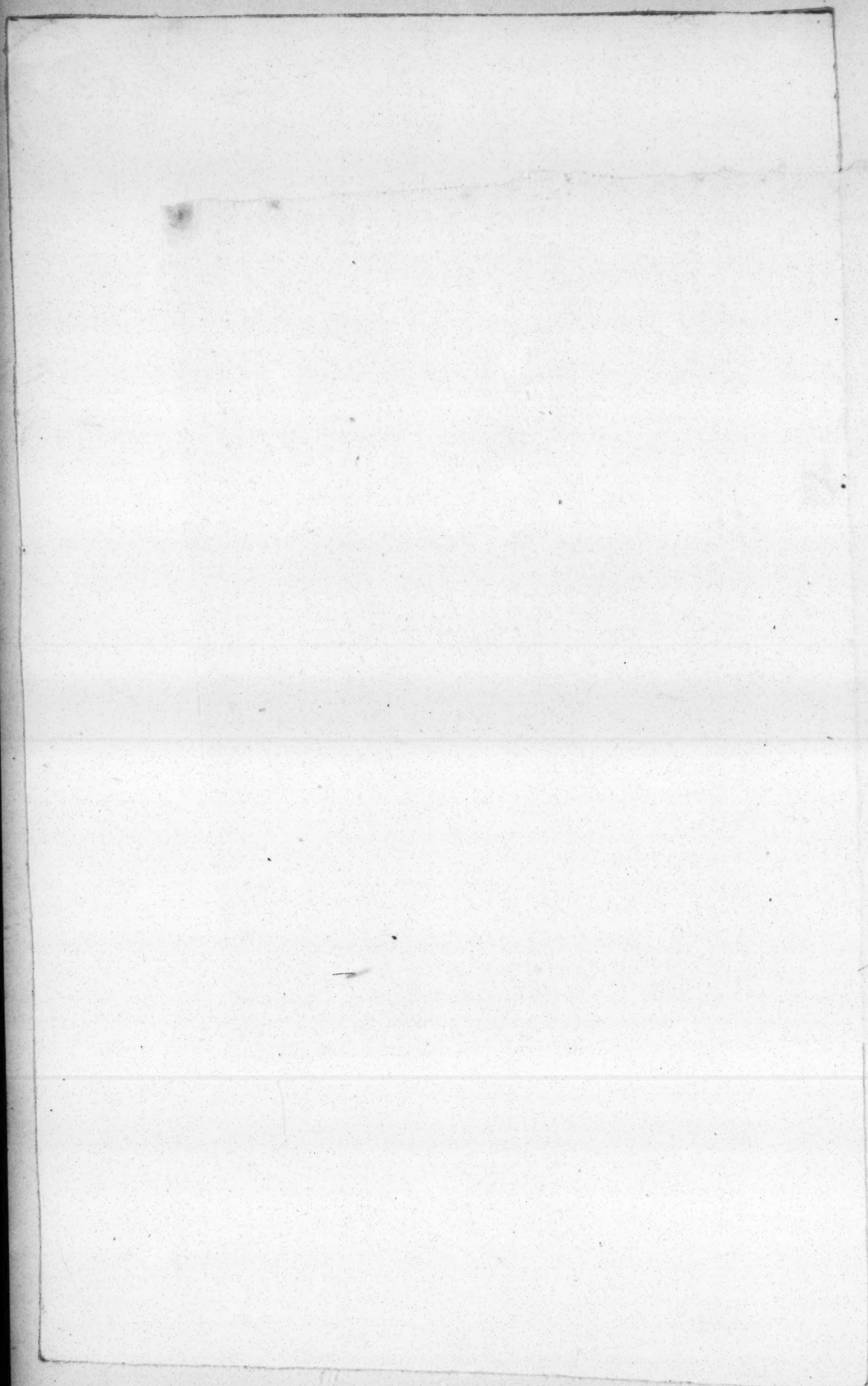
The keep of Brougham is of Norman architecture; a huge square tower, very lofty and strong; there was probably little more of the castle in the time of the Viponts, predecessors of the Clifford's: Robert de Vipont obtained Brougham of King John in the fourth year of his reign, included with the Lordship, in the Barony of Appleby and Burgh. This fine ruin is situated on a gentle ascent on the bank of the river Eimot, called Yeoman; the front towards which is formed by three square towers, connected by lofty walls; the gateway to the North-East is shaded by some fine ash trees. The part above described is represented in this view. Brougham castle stands on the borders of Westmoreland, two or three miles distant from Penrith.

This View was taken October, 1785.

B L



PENRITH CASTLE.



*PENRITH CASTLE,**CUMBERLAND.*

IT is uncertain when, or by whom this castle was built, but it does not appear to have been of remote antiquity; it was inclosed with a ditch, and was of a square form, but of no great dimensions, though according to Leland, it was, "A strong castel of the kinges".

Camden mentions this castle's being repaired during the reign of Henry VI. Nothing worthy of remark occurs in history respecting this place, until it was inhabited by Richard III. who when Duke of Gloucester, that he might more conveniently oppose the Scots, and keep the country in awe, resided here for some time, enlarging and strengthening the same with towers, and other works.

This castle remained in the hands of the Crown till the reign of King William III. who granted Penrith, with its dependencies, to William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, ancestor to the present worthy owner the Duke of Portland. The fabric in the Civil Wars was entirely ruined, the lead and timber being disposed of for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

The view here represented was taken inwardly, and
exhibits

exhibits the cavities or passages within the thickness of the walls; and it is extremely singular, that notwithstanding the weakness occasioned thereby, the walls are still substantial and erect.

It is conjectured by the ingenious Author of the Guide to the Lakes, that the arch which appears in the plate annexed, was originally a prison, but it has rather the appearance of having been a part of the foundation.

This View was taken September, 1785

B¹L



NETLEY ABBEY. .

London, Publish'd as the Act directs, by C. J. Parkinson, Esq. Oct. 1. 1791.

*NETLEY ABBEY,**HAMPSHIRE.*

FOUNDED, according to general tradition, by King Henry III. A. D. 1239, and to this opinion Bishop Tanner subscribes; but Godwin, in his life of Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, attributes the foundation to him, as does also Leland. He probably began this monastery, but having died July 5, 1238, it is not likely that he put the finishing hand to the work. Neither the possessions of this abbey, or the number of Monks it contained, were very considerable; for its value, at the time of its dissolution, did not amount to 200*l.* and there were only an Abbot and twelve Monks; the former circumstance occasioned its being included in the list of those monasteries dissolved by the Act 27 Henry VIII. and in the following year the site thereof was granted to Sir William Paulet.

The beautiful remains of this abbey are situated near the Southampton river, and about three miles from that town, surrounded by well wooded and gently rising grounds. Considerable vestigia of most of the apartments belonging to this religious foundation still exist: but the

church exhibits a melancholy picture of desolation, not an arch or pillar of the nave remaining entire. The East window, richly ornamented, contains an elegant circular compartment; the West end is terminated by a lofty window, the arch whereof only remains, richly mantled with ivy; the space between them is choaked up by heaps of ruins, overgrown with moss and briars. The South transept, here represented, is almost perfect, the roof excepted, which must formerly have been arched very curiously, as appears from a small fragment still in existence, though in imminent danger of falling.

Perhaps no ruin in this kingdom has had so many fashionable visitors, or learned investigators, within its walls, or has employed the pencils of so many artists.

This View was taken August 2, 1791.





ROMBOROUGH PRIORY CHURCH.

London. Published as the Act directs, by G.J. Partyns. Eng. Oct. 1. 1791.



RUMBOROUGH PRIORY,

SUFFOLK.

ABOUT the time of the Conquest, Blakere, with other Benedictine Monks, were appointed to begin a small religious house here, which was to be subordinate to the abbey of St. Bennet of Hulm, in Norfolk. It was dedicated to St. Michael.

In the reign of King Henry I. this cell, with all that belonged to it, was given, either by Stephen or his son Alan, Earls of Richmond and Britany, to the abbey of St. Mary at York. This gift was confirmed by Everard Bishop of Norwich, who allowed the Abbot and Convent of the last mentioned house, to place or displace the Monks of Rumburgh at pleasure. It was suppressed, A. D. 1528, by Pope Clement's Bull, and granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his college at Ipswich; but it afterwards came into the possession of the Earls of Oxford. No part remains of this priory but the church, now parochial. It is about six miles from Bungay, in the road from Hailesworth, a little to the right. The singularity of this building is its chief recommendation to a place in this work. This View repre-

fents the tower, with its lancet windows and buttresses. The present roof is modern, and in form resembles a dove cot; the lower part of wood, the upper of brick: this in all probability no longer remains, at the time of taking this drawing it being in contemplation to substitute another roof. This church is situated in a flat and woody country, and though near the road, is not easily to be discovered by the passengers.

This View was taken August 29, 1790.





MINSTER LOVEL PRIORY.

London. Published as the Act directs, by G. J. Parkyn, Esq. Oct. 7, 1791.

*MINSTER LOVEL,**OXFORDSHIRE.*

THIS was an alien priory of Benedictine Monks: the church of this place being given to the abbey of St. Mary de Ibreio, or Yvri, by Maud, the wife of William Lovel, temp. Johannis: after the suppression of those houses, it was granted, 1st Edward IV. to Eton College.

This place formerly was only called Minster, and was the estate of Roger de Cheny, who gave the tythes thereof to the Monks of Eynsham; the Lovels of Tiche-marsh afterwards purchasing the same, about the time of Henry IV. it began to be called Minster-Lovel. According to Camden, this family descended from one Lupel, a noble Norman, and long bore a considerable figure in these parts, till Francis Lord Lovel, chamberlain to King Richard III. joining that prince at the battle of Bosworth, was, upon the accession of King Henry VII. under the necessity of leaving the realm, and his estate being seized, this manor was given to Jasper Duke of Bedford, half-brother to King Henry VI.

These ruins, distant about three miles from Witney, are seen about half a mile on the right of the high road
between

between that town and Burford. The principal part of the conventual church is yet standing, of great strength, and in its original state was not inelegant ; from the opposite side to the annexed delineation, bounding a spacious farm yard, many mutilated fragments may be seen, and amongst others a large broken staircase.

Some parts of this church, and of the priory barn, are now used for the purposes of husbandry. At a small distance a tower of the gateway remains. The small river Windrush passes near these ruins, and gives a pleasing effect to them. This priory is in a less sheltered situation than religious houses in general were.

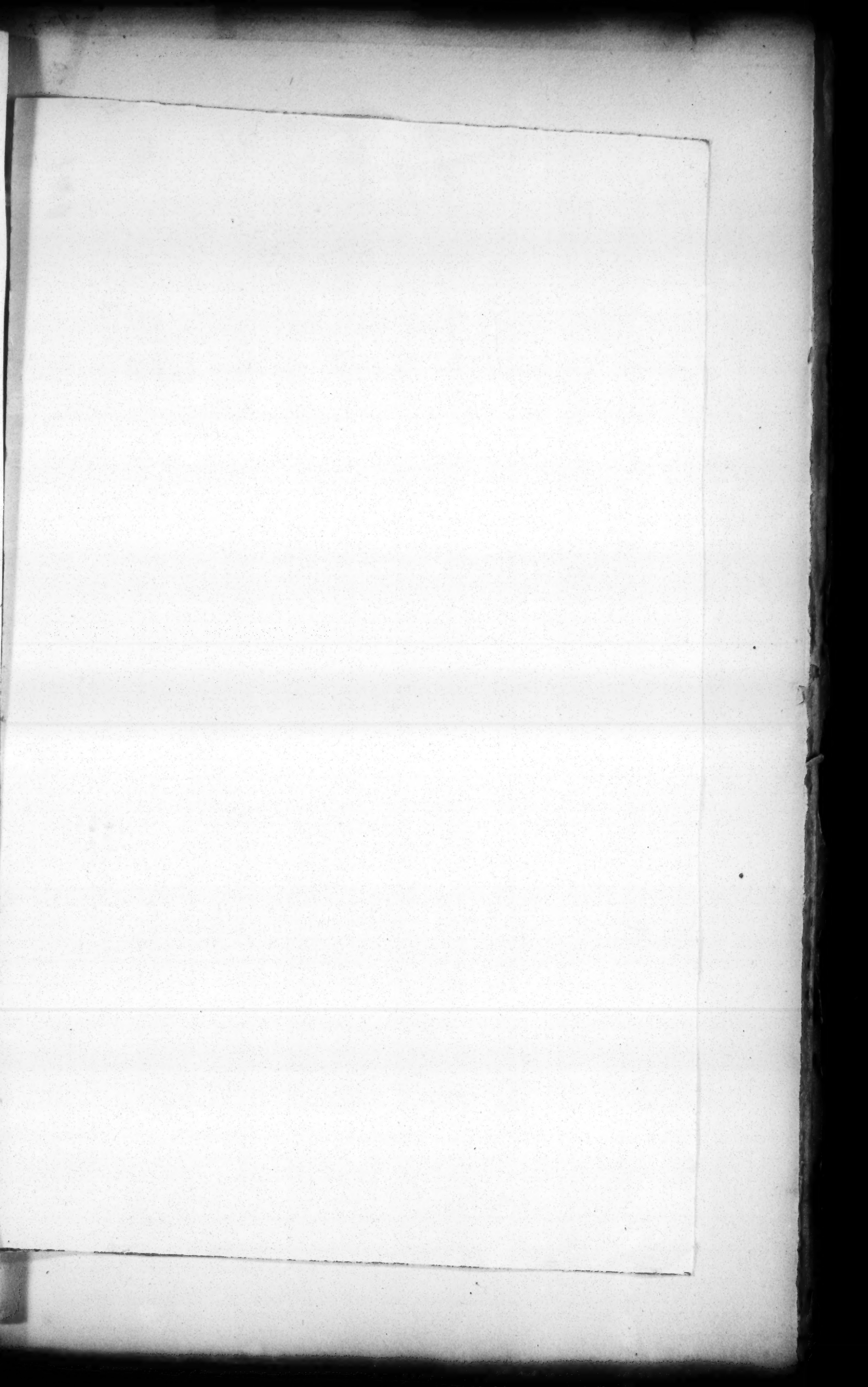
This View was taken July 1784.

B  L



ROMAN TOWER AT DOVER CASTLE.

London: Published as the Act directs by G. J. Parkyns, Esq. Oct. 1. 1791.



*ROMAN TOWER, DOVER,**KENT.*

THIS ancient tower, or Pharos, stands at the end of the old church in the castle of Dover, which is said to have been built by Lucius, the first Christian King of the Britons, who reigned in Kent and Suffex, and endowed it with the toll and custom of the haven. According to Darell, the ancient chronicles of Dover recorded, that St. Phaganus first dedicated it to Christ, anno 156; but being profaned by the Saxons, it was again consecrated by St. Augustine.

The base of this tower is octagonal without, quadrangular within; the upper part is in circumference considerably less than the lower, it being diminished nearly about the centre by a slope. The top, supposed to have been formerly higher, is embattled. Upon four of the sides are Gothic windows, six feet high, handsomely turned with semicircular arches, formed of Roman brick, which appear in every part of this singular building. The great square tower of the church adjoining, which appears to be of coeval antiquity, is at each angle profusely covered therewith. In the annexed View, representing

senting the West side of the Roman Pharos, is another arch of Roman brick, and the regular lines here exhibited, consist of double rows of the same; between each are seven courses of hewn stone, alternately to the top. The door is on the East side, about six feet wide, and fourteen in height. This tower was used as a steeple, and had a ring of bells, which Sir George Rooke caused to be removed to Portsmouth; since which the roof has been suffered to go to ruin, and now this building is exposed in its bleak situation to the weather; one large beam is seen through the window in the View, hanging in a tremendous manner.

In the church many persons of rank were buried. Darell mentions Sir Robert Ashton, who was constable of the castle in the year 1384, and his deputy Richard Malmain, who had monuments erected to them here, wherein they seem (says he) still to live and breathe in their effigies. Of these, or any other, no vestiges are remaining.

This View was taken July 3, 1790.

B L



WINCHELSEA GATE.

WINCHELSEA GATEWAY,

SUSSEX.

THIS gate was built at the same time with the new town of Winchelsea, after the destruction of the old one by the terrible tempest in the year 1250, when it was overwhelmed by the sea. After which calamity, the inhabitants petitioned King Edward I. for a plot of ground to rebuild their town upon: which being granted, it was encompassed with a strong wall.

But no sooner was Winchelsea finished, and beginning to flourish, than it was sacked, first by the French, and afterwards by the Spaniards; and finally, by the retiring of the sea, suddenly fell to decay.

Its almost deserted streets, in which the grass grows, best express the present state of this once famous town; but the remains of ancient grandeur still render it interesting to an Antiquary. The church, which, by the adjoining ruins, has doubtless been much larger, is still a noble building, containing several curious sepulchral figures.

The monastery of Grey Friars is now the seat of Mr. Luxford, and the ruined church belonging to it is yet

standing in his garden. This View represents the gate leading to Rye, as it appears from the steep declivity of the hill whereon it stands; the contrary way through the arch exhibits a prospect of the town of Rye, four miles distant, rising above the surrounding marshes, and forming a pleasing object; and hence is seen, midway between the above place and Winchelsea, the heavy and inelegant castle built by King Henry VIII. with its large circular tower.

A perforation in the roof of this gate forebodes its speedy destruction; it seems capable however of repair at a trifling expence: but, unless undertaken soon, it will become dangerous. It is to be hoped, that the proper attention in this age to the works of antiquity, may be the means of preserving somewhat longer a building so pleasing as Winchelsea Gateway.

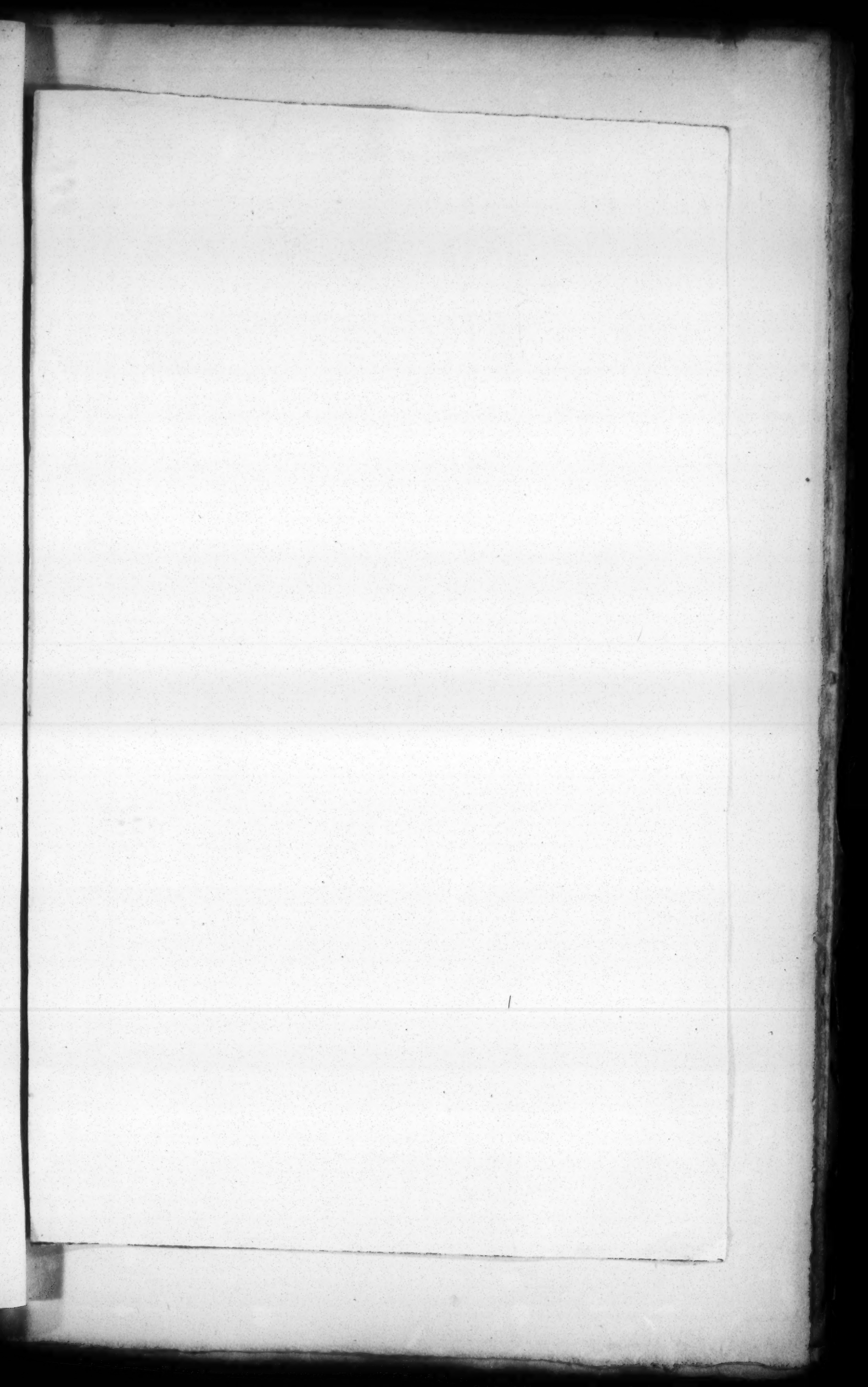
This View was taken July 16, 1790.

100



CASTLE AT NEWPORT UPON USKE.

London. Published as the Act directs, by G. J. Parkyn, Esq. Oct. 7. 1791.



NEWPORT CASTLE,

PEMBROKE.

THIS town, situated on the river Nevern, was built by Martin de Tours, who conquered the country of Kemmeis about the time of William the Conqueror: the castle here was either built by him, or his posterity: they made Newport a corporation, granting it several privileges, and constituting therein a portreeve and bailiff. The same family were likewise the founders of St. Dogmael's Priory, on the Teivi, a mile from Cardigan.

This castle was almost demolished by Llewellyn Prince of South Wales, anno 1215, being then possessed by the Flemings. The barony descended by marriage to the Barons de Audeley, who held the same a long time, till, in the reign of Henry VIII. William Owen, a descendant from a daughter of Sir Nicholas Martin, recovered his right after a tedious litigation at law, and left it to his son George, an eminent Antiquary, and friend of Camden. For want of issue male, it came into the hands of John Laugharne, of Lauriston, Gentleman, and Mrs. Lloyd, of Bromwith, who were the owners in the year 1740. In that year, according to Buck's View of Newport Castle,

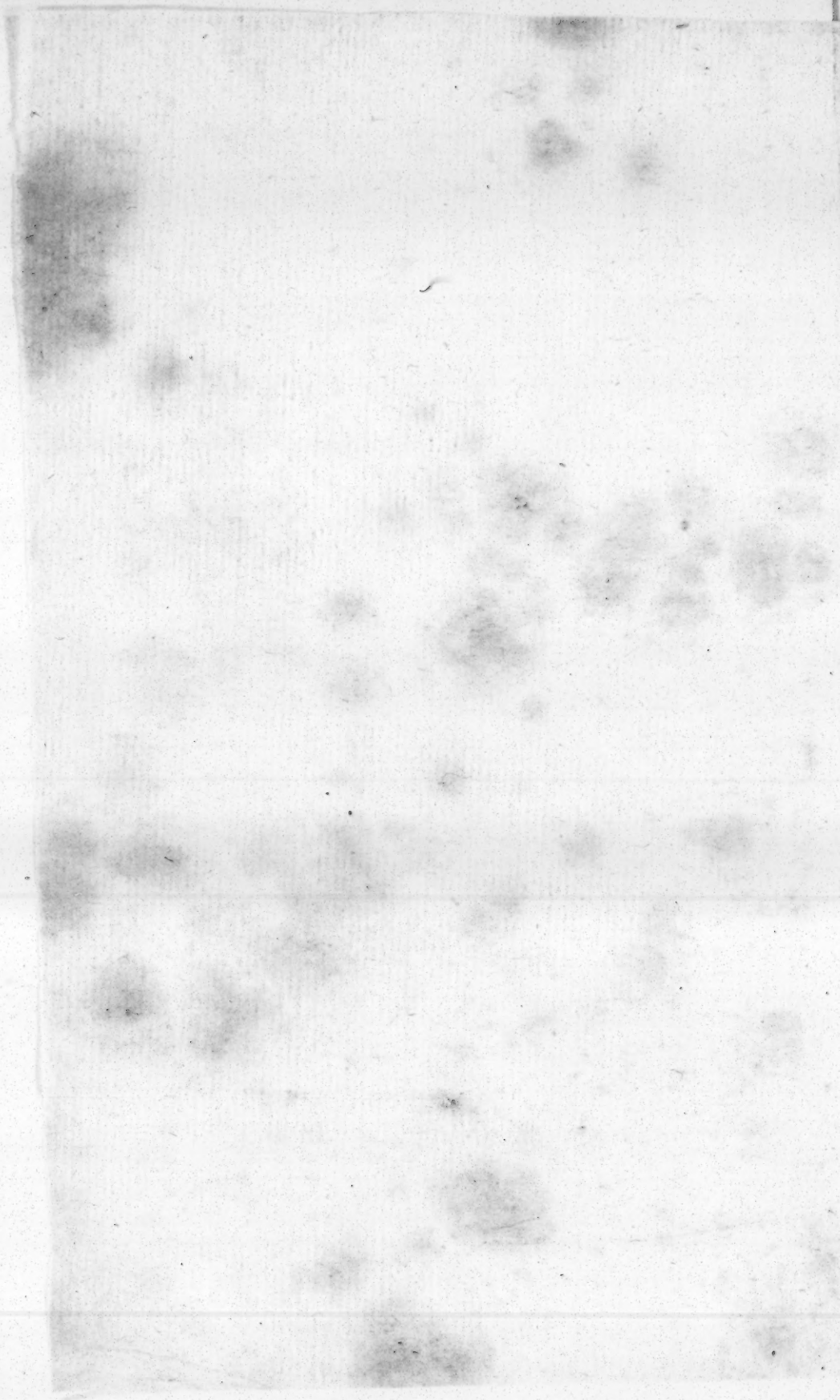
Castle, large remains were in existence; but now nothing more is visible than the gateway here shewn. It stands on an eminence above the town, commanding a fine view of the Bay of Newport, and consists of two stately round towers, gradually diminishing upwards: the space between them totally ruined, so as to render them, at present, entirely unconnected. That the ground behind the gateway appears of a much greater elevation, is most probably owing to the ruins of this edifice having fallen and choaked up the space of entrance. Newport is at present a poor village, on the coast, between Kilgarron and Figgard.

This View was taken August 22, 1788.

B L



VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY.



*VALLE CRUCIS ABBEY,**DENBIGHSHIRE.*

THIS Abbey, of the Cistercian order, was founded about the year 1200, by Madoc ap Griffith Maylor, Prince of Powis. It was dedicated to God, and the blessed Virgin Mary. In the British language it is called Llan-Egwerist. The founder was buried here in the year 1236, after whose death this abbey had several benefactors, among whom may be reckoned Reyner, Abraham, and Howell, bishops of St. Asaph.

The ruins are situated about two miles from the pleasant village of Llangollen, on the road to Ruthin, in a retired spot, near the foot of some lofty hills, consisting of the East and West ends, and the South transept; the North and the inner part are almost entirely decayed; some offices adjoining the South transept are inhabited. The West part of the church has a well-formed and handsome door, over which are three lancet windows, the centre one larger than the others; and, above them, another of a circular form, having many compartments, united by a fillet in the middle. Between these windows the following in-

scription remains, but too high to be discovered from the ground.

Adam Abbas fecit hoc Opus. In pace quiescat. Amen.

The East end has a very peculiar appearance, for here are three windows similar to those in the West front, the pilasters or divisions between which, swell upwards, and by their union, form a singular kind of arch, but of inferior magnitude and beauty to the view exhibited. Within the walls are several noble trees, which add a pleasing solemnity to the scene.

The present proprietor of Valle Crucis is — Lloyd, Esq. of Trevor, to whom antiquaries are much indebted for his careful preservation of these ruins. He has here made a small cottage, for the accommodation of those who visit this delightful spot.

This View was taken August 21, 1791.

B L



ABBOTSBURY ABBEY.

ARREST WARRANT

*ABBOTSBURY ABBEY,**DORSETSHIRE,*

WAS founded by Orcius, or Orking, Steward to King Canute, about the year 1026: here he instituted a society of secular Canons, who were, by him or his widow, not long afterwards, changed into a monastery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to St. Peter.

Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror, ratified Orcius and his wife's benefactions to the Monks here, and granted them certain immunities. By an inquisition taken 53 Henry III. the several lands, rents, and liberties of this abbey were set forth; the jury also found that the Abbot held his estate of the King in Capite, by the service of one knights-fee only, and not per Baroniam, and so was no Baron.

This place is near the coast, and about eight miles from Weymouth. Of the religious house here many remains are in existence. The gateway, in good preservation, leads to a very spacious farm-yard, containing two houses, which, together with their offices, have been originally parts of the abbey. Not far from hence is a very large and lofty

M 2

granary,

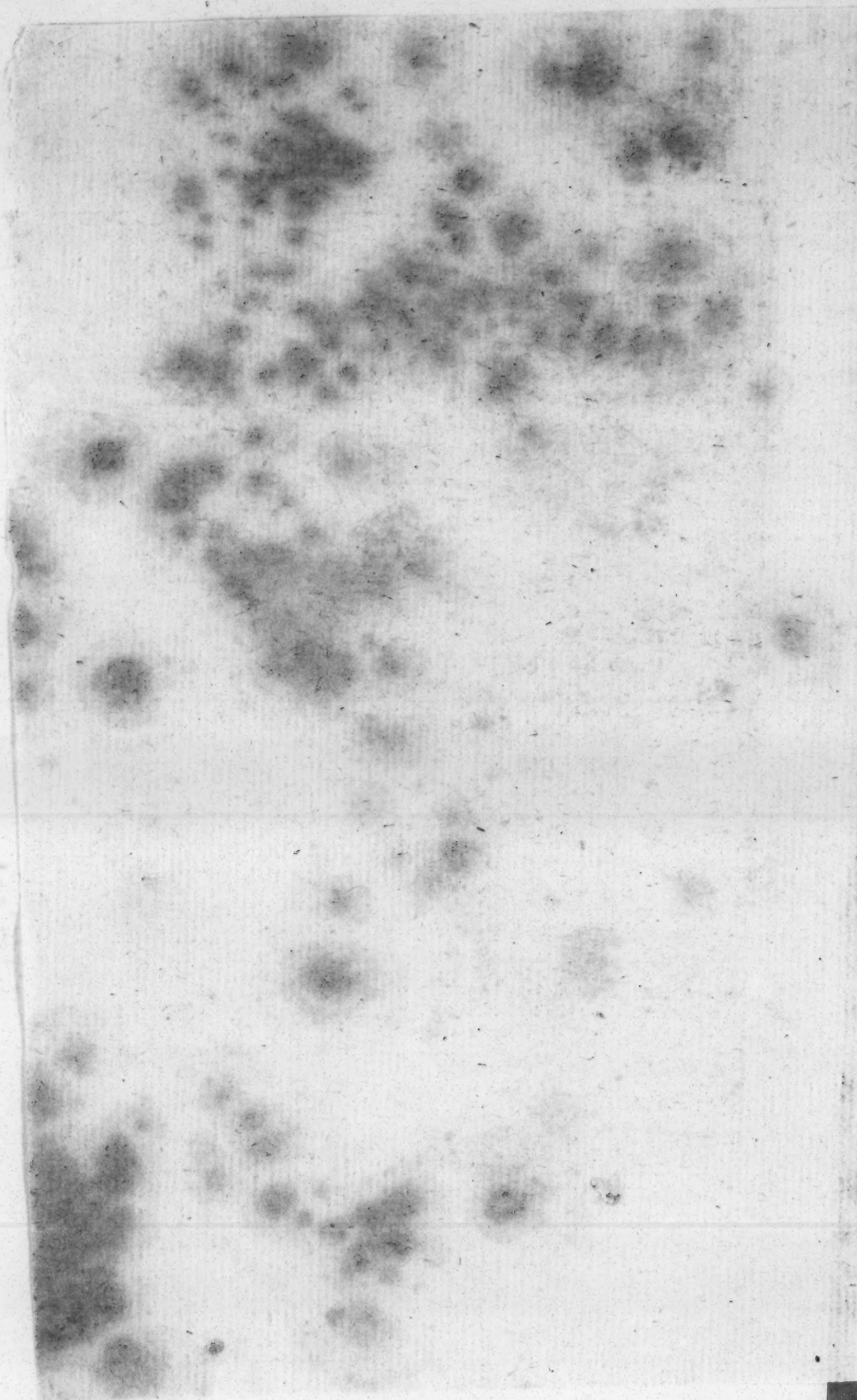
granary, of coeval antiquity with the other buildings, being formerly the Abbot's barn. These remains are curious; but more worthy of notice is the beautiful chapel of St. Catherine, here represented, which stands on a high hill at a distance from the other ruins, commanding a view of the sea, and the small town of Abbotsbury: this is wholly built with stone, not a piece of timber being discoverable from its foundation to its roof; the latter is curiously arched with ribs of stone, ornamented with Gothic work, and carved key-stones. On each side of the chapel is a handsome porch, and every part of the building is well supported by buttresses. Not a tree, and scarcely a shrub being visible on the hill where the chapel is situated, the view is rendered less pleasing than it otherwise would have been.

This View was taken July 12, 1791.

B  L



ST DOGMAILS.



*ST. DOGMAEL'S PRIORY,**PEMBROKESHIRE.*

THESE Monks were Benedictines, and of that strict and reformed sort called the order of Tiron. This priory was begun by Martin of Tours, a Norman by birth, who first conquered the country hereabouts, called Kames, or Kemmeis, about the time of King William the First. Robert, the son of this Martin, endowed it with lands in the reign of Henry I. and his donations were confirmed by that monarch. This was but a small community, consisting only, according to a MS. in Benet College library, Cambridge, of five Monks; but Willis, in his History of Abbies, asserts that the Abbot and eight Monks subscribed to the supremacy. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and was, after the dissolution, granted 35 Henry VIII. to John Bradshaw.

The ruins of this small priory are very pleasantly situated, in a most retired spot, close to the river Teivy, almost surrounded by high hills, and one mile distant from Cardigan, on the opposite side of the water. Enough of the church is standing to shew its original size and form, which has been that of a cross; but the ruins are now entirely dis-
joined.

joined. The inside of the priory church as here shewn is the most considerable and interesting of these ruins; a part of the neighbouring church is seen through the window, forming a pleasing accompaniment; but the chief ornament to these remains is a lofty grove of trees, contributing much to the rural appearance of St. Dogmael. This village is seated on a promontory which forms the northernmost part of the county of Pembroke, washed on one side by St. George's Channel, and on the other by the Teivy. From hence to Cardigan, along the banks of the river, are many picturesque views.

This View was taken August 21, 1788.

B  L



METTINGHAM CASTLE.

*METTINGHAM CASTLE,**SUFFOLK,*

WAS first built by John surnamed de Norwich, who obtained a licence from King Edward III. to make a castle of his house in this town. On his death, in the 36th year of the reign of the above monarch, it came to his grandson John, who left the same to his cousin Catherine de Brews; but she soon after taking upon her the veil, Robert de Ufford Earl of Suffolk, and son of Margaret de Norwich, inherited this castle as next heir. From the Uffords it descended to the Mettinghams, who, being the lords of this town, took their name from it.

In this castle, Sir John de Norwich, Knight, Vice Admiral of England, founded a college, or chantry, which was surrendered to King Henry VIII. in the 33d year of his reign.

Mettingham Castle, is distant from Bungay between two and three miles; it appears to have been of a square form, and was defended by a deep moat, which still surrounds its ruins, filled with clear water. The annexed View represents the front of the gateway, flanked by lofty and narrow towers: this entrance faces a small common. The walls

walls on each side of the gateway, against which sheds and stables have been erected, are much enriched by moss and ivy, added to which, the whole is shaded by stately ash trees, rendering Mettingham a very picturesque and interesting ruin. Some large fragments of the castle are scattered in various parts of the scite. The situation of this residence being upon a flat, it does not appear to have been of much strength, except what it might derive from its moat.

This View was taken August 1729.

B¹L



OKLAHOMA CASTLE

OKEHAMPTON CASTLE,

DEVONSHIRE.

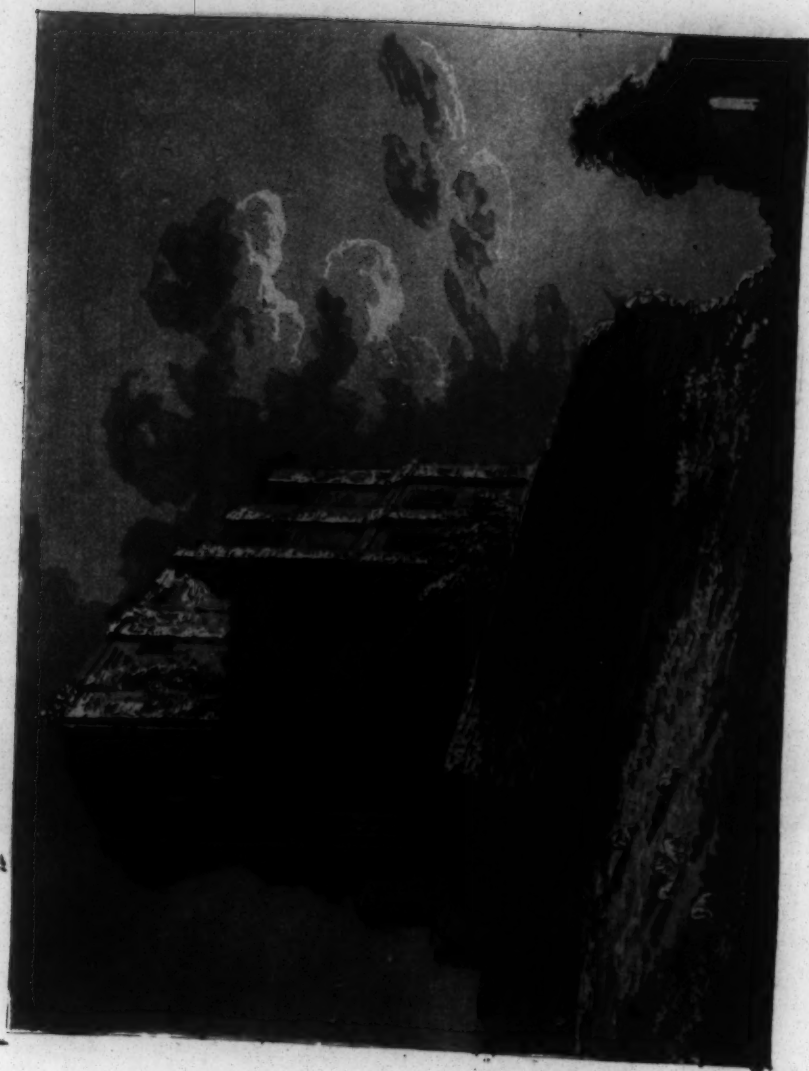
SUPPOSED to have been built by Baldwin de Briony, who was the owner at the time of the Conquest, as Doomſday Book records. It deſcended to Richard de Rivers, whoſe ſiſter, Adeliga, marrying a Courtney, this place continued the ſeat of that noble family until the diſputes between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, when, in eſpouſing the latter intereſt, Thomas de Courtney, and his brother John, loſt their lives ; and this caſtle was ſeized by King Edward IV. in conſequence thereof. That monarch granted Okehampton Caſtle, with the manor, to Sir John Dynham ; but they were forfeited by him, and again reſtored to the Courtneys by King Henry VII. Henry VIII. diſmantled this caſtle and park, after the execution of Henry Courtney for a treaſonable correſpondence with Cardinal Pole. Edward Courtney, in the reign of Queen Mary, obtained a reſtoration ; but he dying without male iſſue, it came, by a female, to the Mohuns, Barons of Mohun and Okehampton ; the male line of which family became extinct by the death of Lord Mohun, who fell in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, in the year 1712 : after-

wards this estate came to Christopher Harris, of Haynes, Esq. by marriage with the heiress of that family.

The pleasing though pensive thoughts which occupy the mind on visiting the scenes of ancient grandeur, are here rendered peculiarly so, from the gloomy situation of these ruins, situated in a valley, confined on each side by steep hills, and watered by a rapid stream. These remains are extremely scattered, the South side is most connected and perfect, rising above some rich shrubs, pleasingly contrasted on the opposite side by a hanging wood, and between these a flat intervenes of excellent pasture. On a lofty mount, a large tower, belonging to the keep, is yet standing; but one half of it appears on the verge of falling.

This View was taken July 16, 1791.

B 4



CORFE CASTLE.

*CORFE CASTLE,**DORSETSHIRE.*

THIS Castle is upwards of eight hundred years old, and is generally supposed to have been built by Edgar; but this is only conjecture; that King residing here. He left it to Elfrida his wife; who, to make an opening for the advancement of her second son to the throne, caused King Edward her son-in-law, to be stabbed by an assassin whilst drinking a cup of wine; this was done during the time that King paid her a hasty visit at her castle, after hunting in this neighbourhood: He from that obtained the appellation of Martyr. This place was considered of such importance, that it was the third which Simon Montfort Earl of Leicester required to be delivered up by King Henry III. after he had taken him at the battle of Lewes, during his disputes with his Barons, anno 1264.

In 1327, after King Edward II. was deposed, he was a short time confined in Corfe Castle, upon his removal from Kenilworth, and a little before his tragical death in Berkeley Castle.

In 1643, it was bravely defended for King Charles I. by
the

the lady of Lord Chief Justice Bankes, the then owner, in his absence, whose garrison never exceeded forty men; and, although in want of provisions and ammunition, is said to have repulsed the enemy three times before they were relieved by the Earl of Caernarvon. In 1645 it was again attacked and relieved; but taken soon after by treachery, and great part blown up by order of the Parliament.

Corfe Castle stands on a very high hill, four miles from Wareham; at a distance, its towering keep rises magnificently between two neighbouring hills, of a still greater elevation; on a near advance, nothing finer can be conceived than when the whole view bursts at once on the sight. The entrance is from the town over a bridge of three lofty elliptic arches, which lead into a large area, bounded by walls with round towers at convenient distances, several of which incline, from the effects of gunpowder. A second bridge and gateway leads to the keep, which is here represented; this entrance has been defended by a ditch and portcullis. This castle belongs to Henry Bankes, Esq. of Kingston Hall, a descendant of the above mentioned owner.

This View was taken July 30, 1791.

B  L



BASINGWERK ABBEY.

*BASINGWERK ABBEY,**FLINTSHIRE.*

BY whom this was founded is not certainly known, Tanner attributing it to Ranulph, Earl of Chester, A. D. 1131, who was poisoned according to Dugdale's Baronage, in January 1153. He supposes it to have been afterwards much improved, and made an abbey for Cistercian Monks by King Henry II. Leland asserts that this King was the first founder.

Llewellyn Prince of North Wales confirmed the donations made to this abbey, and David his son granted them also certain lands and revenues in the year 1240. The family of Montalt likewise were great benefactors.

Basingwerk is situated on a flat near the water, one mile from Holywell; the remains are very considerable, but shew it to have been of a length disproportionate to its width; the refectory seems most entire, wherein are three windows with pointed arches, but the doors are circular; at one end of the church are two doors, and adjoining to the refectory are six windows, inwardly rather of a circular form, none of them ornamented, except a small double one.

At the extremity of this building are three arches, almost circular, and supported by pillars, which appear to be still very solid, and, without being much ornamented, seem elegant from the simplicity of their construction.

This Plate represents an inside view of part of these ruins. The architecture of this abbey is partly Saxon, having round arches, and short columns in some places; in others, the narrow pointed Gothic window. A broken fore-ground, and some parts obscured by a well-formed tree, are highly advantageous to the scene.

This View was taken August 23, 1791.

B  L



MILTON ABBEY.

*MILTON ABBEY,**DORSETSHIRE,*

FOUNDED by King Athelstan towards the middle of the tenth century, who endowed it, and placed therein Benedictine Monks, to pray for the soul of his brother Edwin, whom he had caused to be drowned, putting him to sea in an open vessel, without sails or oars, having previously procured false accusations to be made against him. He likewise presented to this monastery several holy relics, purchased from Rome, and other places; the principal curiosities of which were a piece of our Saviour's cross, and a large crucifix, composed of gold, silver, and precious stones.

This fine abbey church stands between two and three miles from Milbourne, in the park of Lord Milton, whose elegant mansion adjoins it. The injury sustained by a tempest long since, has given the church a triangular form, its tower appearing in the manner here represented. By a record temp. Edward II. it appears that the monastery, with its books and muniments, sustained great damage by lightning in the beginning of that reign, and it probably has been ever since in the state that it now is.

The trellis work and pinnacles give a richness to the outside of the building, which otherwise is heavy: but the inside has been profusely adorned with florid Gothic work, many specimens of which have lately been destroyed (together with a fine screen, ornamented with ancient paintings of Kings) in the repair this church is now undergoing by Mr. Wyatt: but this seems to have been done with regret, and from necessity, for it should be mentioned in justice to the Architect, that great pains are taken to restore to its pristine splendor one considerable part superbly gilt, and the new work is executed exactly in imitation of the old, in plaister of Paris, by an ingenious artist.

This View was taken July 26, 1791.

B  L



NEWARK PRIORY.

NEWARK PRIORY,

S U R R Y.

THIS Priory of Black Canons was built by Ruald de Calva, and Beatrix his wife, with the assent of William Malbanc, their heir, to the honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, in the reign of King Richard I. between 1189 and 1199, or probably earlier; and their endowment was confirmed by King Henry III. and Edward II. How far Weaver may be depended on is uncertain, but he ascribes the foundation of this priory to Sir Hugh Rous, or Rufus.

Newark, Novus Locus, or Newsted Priory, as it is sometimes denominated, is situated on the river Wey, on a spot formerly called Aldebury, one mile from Ripley, and six from Guildford. The walls of the nave remain, but the East and West ends are totally destroyed; the South transept, and part of the North are standing, but most of the parts near the foundation are in a mutilated state, occasioned by laborious endeavours to destroy this church, which Grose relates was preserved from total annihilation by the interposition of the late Right Honorable Arthur Onslow. These ruins are in the centre
of

of an open field, but being obscured by the intervening trees, are visible only at a small distance; they still exhibit remains of their former consequence, and are worthy a visit from the curious. Newark Priory, with the estates belonging to it, were granted by King Henry VIII. in the year 1536, to Sir Anthony Brown, Knight, whose descendant, Henry Lord Viscount Montacute, sold it, about 1711, to Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. and the present owner is Lord Onslow.

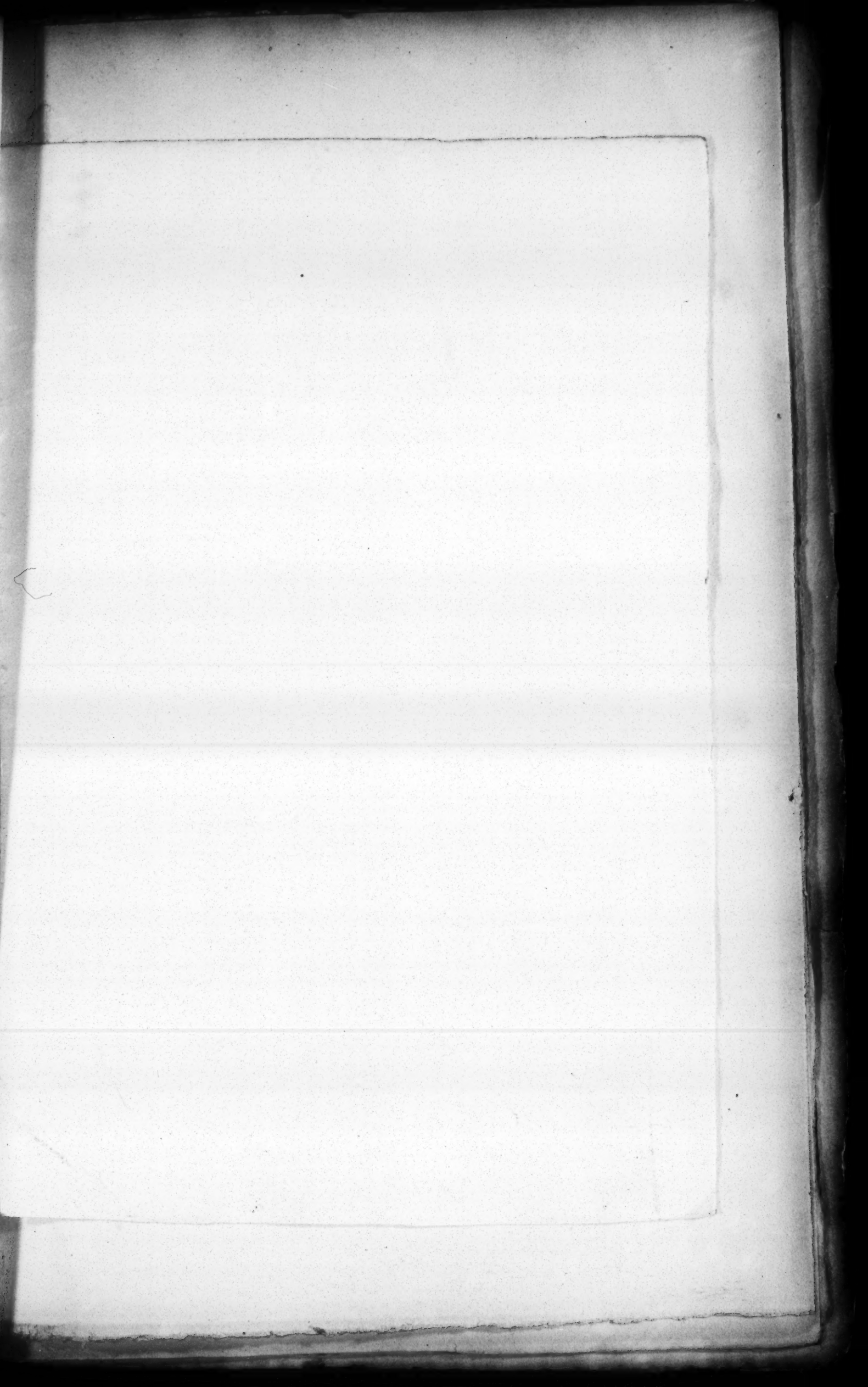
This View was taken August 5, 1788.

B  L



EAGLE TOWER CAERNARVON CASTLE.

London Published as the Act directs by G. J. Barker Esq. Decr. 1791.



*EAGLE TOWER,**CAERNARVON CASTLE.*

THIS truly magnificent castle owes its origin to King Edward I. being built by him A. D. 1282, soon after he had conquered Wales: and it still remains to outward appearance, in the same state as in his time. The inside consisted of two grand courts, divided by a strong building in the centre, now destroyed.

The View annexed represents from the inside of the castle, the Eagle Tower, which is of an immense size, and consists of ten angles; it has likewise the addition of three slender turrets, issuing from the top, at equal distances. The battlements are perhaps the largest in the kingdom, being each of them not less than ten feet high. On one of the turrets is a mutilated stone figure of an Eagle larger than life. This place is memorable for giving birth to Edward, the first Prince of Wales of the English line, on the 25th of April, 1284.

The grand entrance of the castle is from the town, the gateway is very lofty, and was defended by four portcullises; above it, in an ornamented niche, is a statue of Edward I. in the act of drawing his sword; the walls adjoining

adjoining are very lofty, with angular towers throughout the whole building, at convenient stations. The walls next the river are built on the solid rock, having a grand appearance viewed from the opposite shore. On the inside, towards the water, is a perfect gallery of very considerable length, formed within the thickness of the walls, having windows to the court, and loopholes outwardly for the discharge of arrows.

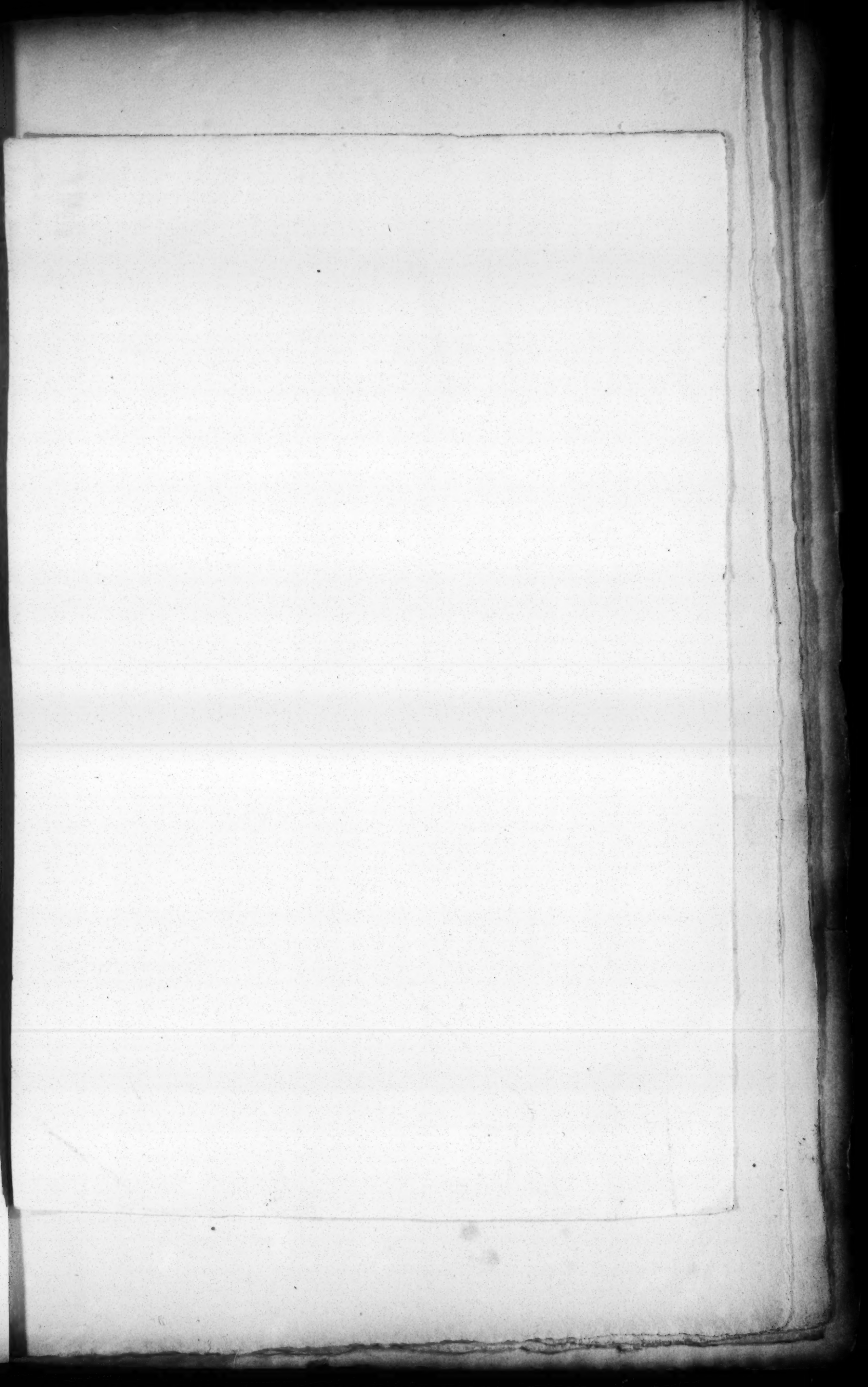
From the summit of the Eagle Tower is a noble prospect of the strait of Menai, the Isle of Anglesea, &c.

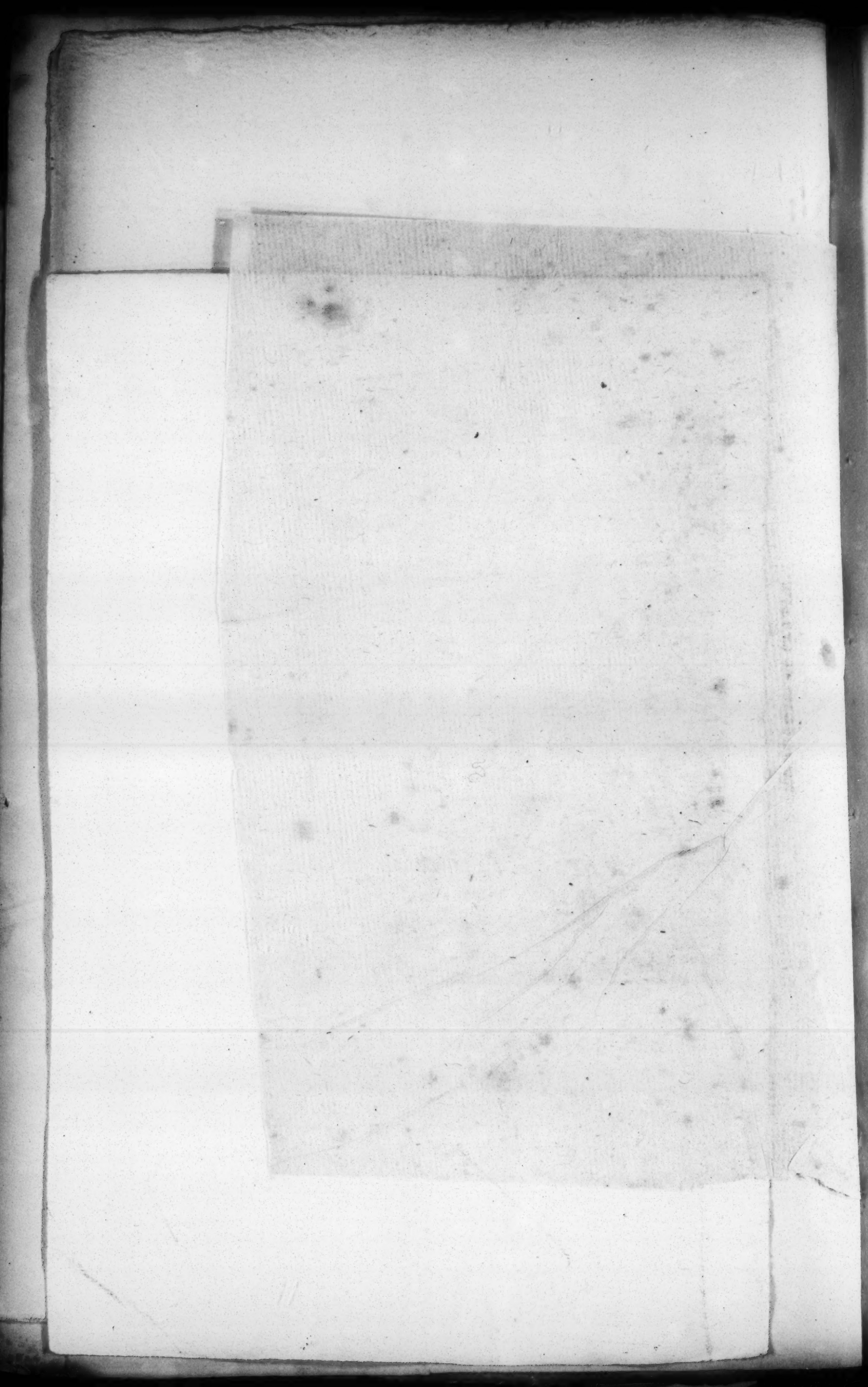
This View was taken August 24, 1789.

B  L



MONTGOMERY CASTLE.





MONTGOMERY CASTLE,

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

THE present castle was built, according to Powell, by King Henry III. in 1221, who granted it to his Great Justiciary, Hubert de Burgh; soon after which it was besieged, but was relieved by the English. However, upon Prince Llewellyn assembling a great army, Hubert evacuated it in the year 1231.

In process of time this castle came into the possession of Roger Mortimer, who died seized of it, A.D. 1354; it continued in his family for several descents, and afterwards became the seat of the Lords Herbert of Chisbury.

In the Civil wars Montgomery Castle was seized for the Parliament, 1644, by Sir Thomas Middleton, who, on the appearance of the King's army, suddenly retreated to Oswestry; but having obtained a reinforcement, he, under the command of Sir William Brereton, gained a complete victory over the royal forces. This battle was fought very near to the castle, which was dismantled in a few years after by order of the Commons.

Montgomery Castle has been so much defaced during the Civil wars, that but few vestiges of it are discernible. A small part of a round tower remains; this and some large fragments of the adjoining walls, are almost the whole of this once famous fortress, which by situation was almost impregnable. The country round it is extremely interesting, and the prospect very extensive.

The present View is not intended as a representation of the elevated height of the building, it being taken from a kind of terrace at the upper part of the hill.

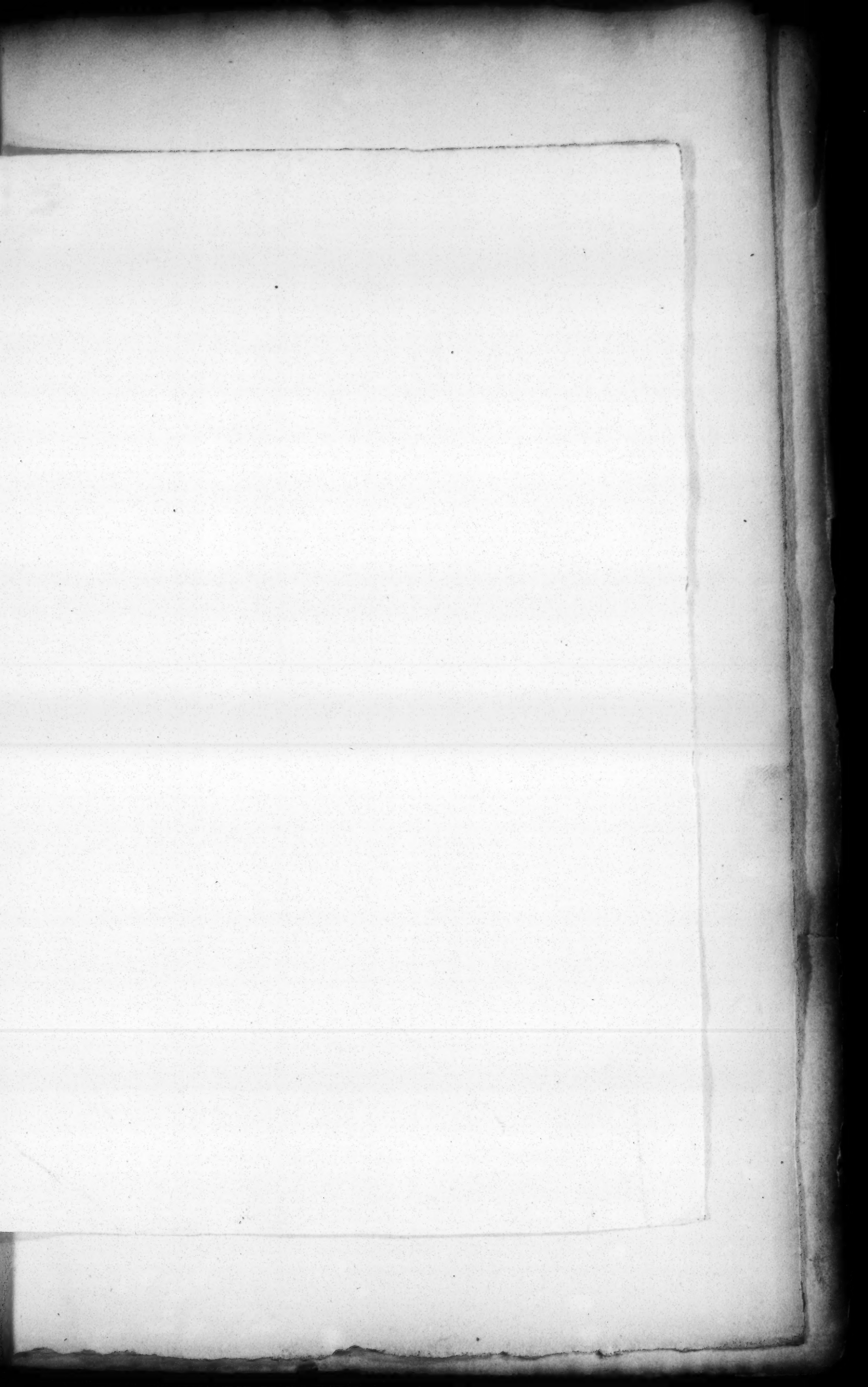
In the church at Montgomery are some sepulchral monuments worthy of observation.

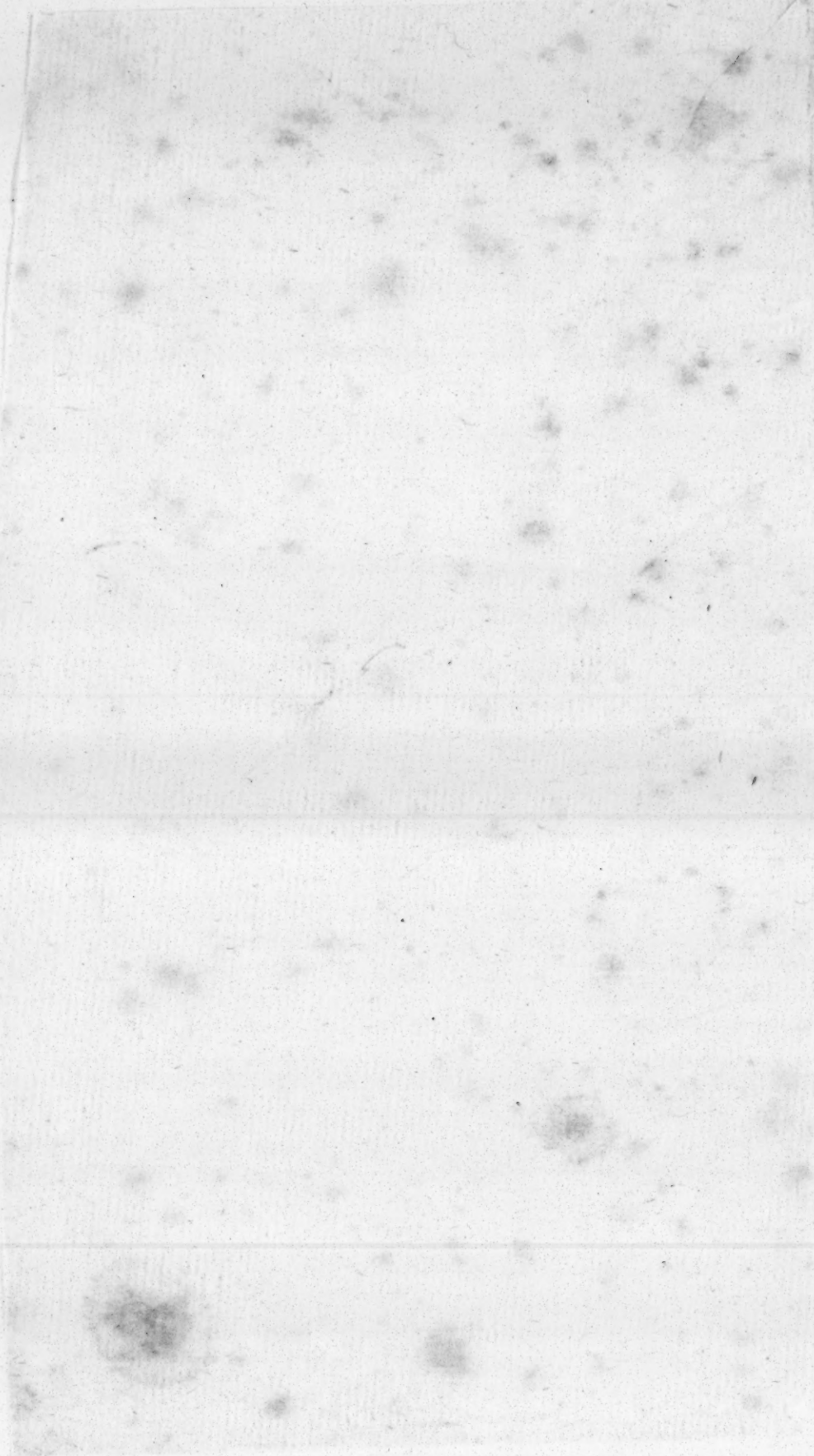
This View was taken August 29, 1791.





CONESBOROUGH CASTLE.





CONISBOROUGH CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE.

THE lordship and town of Coningsburgh were the estate of Harold Earl of the West Saxons, afterwards King of England, and even at that early period it is said there was a castle here. Probably the present building was erected by William de Warren, on whom the Conqueror bestowed this place, which continued in his family for many years. From the Warrens it passed, probably by grant from the Crown, to Edmund de Langley, Earl of Cambridge, who died possessed of the same second of Henry IV. leaving it to his son Edward, afterwards Duke of York; he for want of issue left it to Richard his nephew, surnamed de Coningsburgh, from whom it came again to the Crown.

This castle stands on the summit of a lofty hill, surrounded by a thick grove of trees, on the left of the road from Rotherham to Doncaster, from whence its tower appears a magnificent object. This tower, or keep, is circular, and supported by six elegant and substantial buttresses, very erect, expanding at the base. Within one of these is a chapel curiously ornamented, now inaccessible

but

but by a ladder. The inside of this tower is seven yards in diameter, having a hole in the middle, opening into a deep noisome dungeon; the two upper floors are destroyed, but the chimney-pieces yet remain: the whole of the masonry is smooth and perfect, the inner parts fresh as if newly erected. The door is a considerable height from the ground, and is ascended to by a long flight of steps.

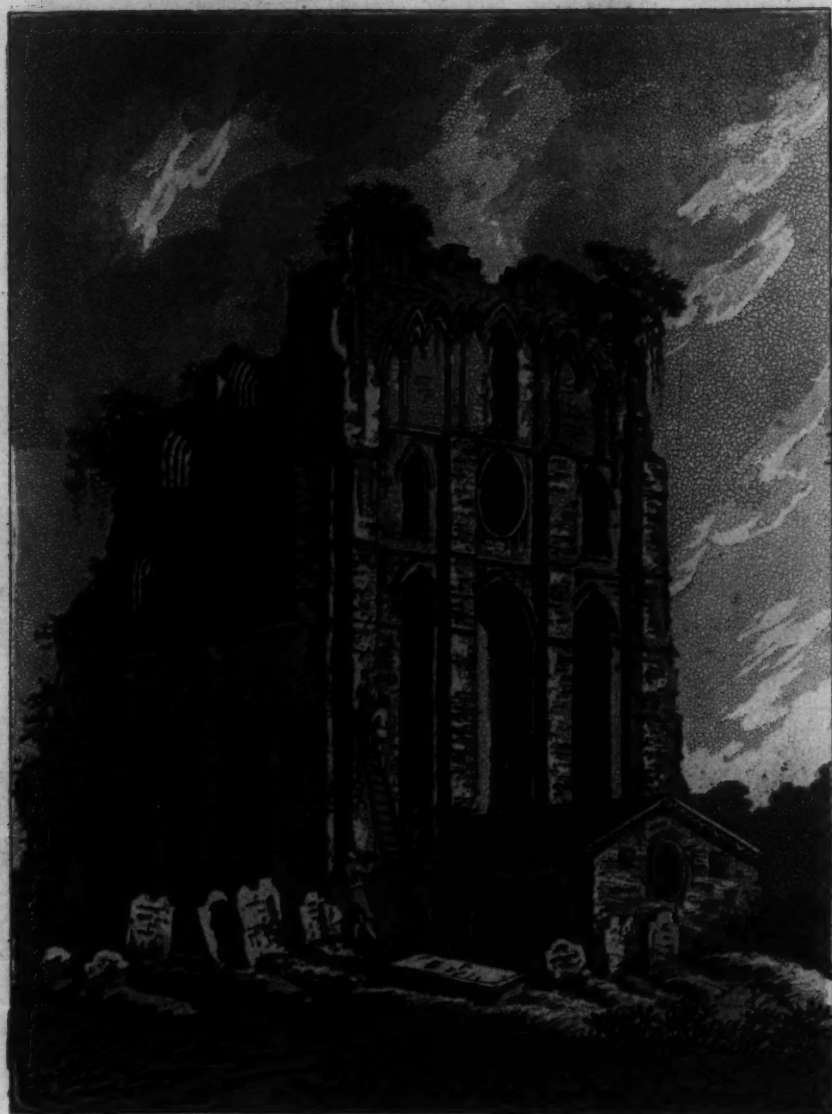
The view of the village and navigable river Dun from hence, through the trees, is very beautiful. Some fragments of towers and walls are scattered about the declivity of the castle hill.

A tumulus near this spot, tradition reports to be the burial place of Hengist the Saxon General.

The present owner of Conisborough Castle is his Grace the Duke of Leeds.

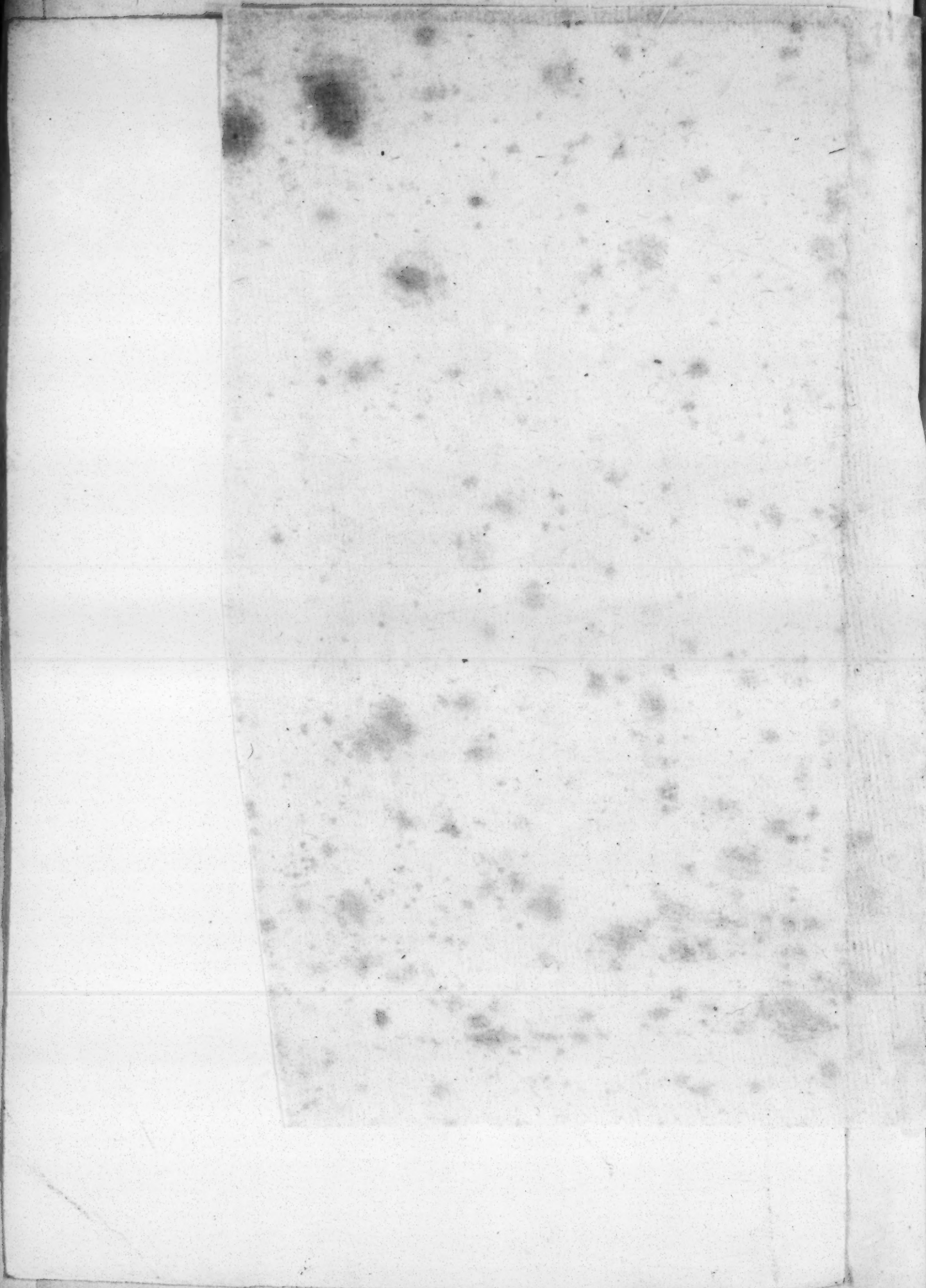
This View was taken September 16, 1789.





TINMOUTH PRIORY.

London. Published as the Act directs by G. J. Parkyn Esq. Jan. 1. 1792.



TINMOUTH PRIORY,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A CHURCH of wood was erected here soon after the introduction of the Christian faith into Britain. About the middle of the seventh century, Oswald, King of the Northumbrians, rebuilt it of stone. In the new edifice, A. D. 651. the murdered body of Oswin, King of Deira, was interred. This royal martyr, who was afterwards canonized, became the patron saint of the place. In its exposed situation it was often ravaged by the Danes. Tofti, Earl of Northumberland, began to restore it, and it was endowed A. D. 1090, by the succeeding Earl Mowbray, who filled it with Black Monks from St. Albans, to which place he made it a cell for ever. By this time it had been surrounded with fortifications: various grants were made to it by successive kings: to the munificence of King John it owed many lands and great liberties; the latter were infringed upon by Edward III. but he afterwards, from his respect to the two glorious martyrs, St. Alban and St. Oswin, fully restored them.

This plate represents the East end of the church,

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which

which is still almost perfect, but the North side is laid open to the foundation, and every other part broken and detached. The windows are ornamented with the zig-zag Saxon embellishment, and the divisions, or pillars, between them are enriched with pilasters of five members, having foliated capitals. The architecture of this abbey is singularly light and elegant, the broken groins of arches belonging to the roof were turned with rich mouldings. Among the eminent persons buried here, were Malcolm, King of Scots, and his son Edward, slain A. D. 1094. near Alnwick. The small building projecting from the East end of the church was the Oratory of St. Mary, wherein was the shrine of St. Oswin, erected over the place of his interment. The Prior, with fifteen monks and three novices, surrendered this house January 12th, 1539. The site and most of the lands were granted, 5th Edward VI. to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, on whose attainder in Queen Mary's time they reverted to the Crown. This place was afterwards granted to the Percy family, and was resumed by Government in 1783, for a place of arms and depository of stores. It is boldly situated on a piece of land projecting into the sea, with steep precipices on the North East and South sides.

This View was taken October, 1785.



ST. AGATHAS ABBEY.

*ST. AGATHA'S ABBEY,**YORKSHIRE.*

FOUNDED A. D. 1151, by Roaldus, Constable of Richmond Castle, as Tanner relates, for monks of the Premonstratensian order. Among the benefactors to this house were Roger de Mowbray, and Alan Bigod, whose grants were confirmed by King Edward III. Henry Lord Scroop had the patronage of this abbey in the 10th year of the above reign, in which he was succeeded by his son William, who, for want of issue, left the same to his brother Richard Lord Scroop, by whom Bolton castle was built, and who was High Chancellor to King Richard II. He gave to these Canons the manor of Brompton upon Swale, and having passed the prime of his life in state affairs, spent the remainder of his days, and much of his estate in acts of piety, forming an establishment for the support of ten Canons above the usual number of this monastery; also two secular ones, and twenty-two poor men to celebrate divine service for the said Richard, his heirs, &c.; and dying 4th Henry IV. was here interred, as was likewise his son Stephen.

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This abbey, seated somewhat more than a mile from Richmond, on the river Swale, for its rural situation, and elegant architecture, is well worthy notice. Most parts of the monastery yet remain. This plate is a representation of the ruins near the river, taken from the South-west; a large fissure would have caused the destruction of this end, but for a buttress raised against the angle by some friendly hand, which may preserve this curious building some time longer, though evidently now in a dangerous state. The four intersecting arches on the side here exhibited are excellently turned. From hence is a noble prospect of the town of Richmond, with its magnificent castle, &c.

This View was taken September 25, 1789.

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CERNE ABBEY.

*CERNE ABBEY,**DORSETSHIRE.*

ST. AUGUSTINE, the Monk, after he had converted Kent, travelled with his companions into the more remote parts of King Ethelbert's dominions preaching the gospel of Christ, and coming into this country, a great number of people offered themselves for baptism, in a place where no water was to be had, upon which, as the Legend reports, a fountain of water sprang up miraculously, which was afterwards called St. Austin's Fountain.

Here afterwards Oswald, brother to St. Edmund, king and martyr, led a hermit's life, and dying with the reputation of great sanctity, was buried near this place, over whose relicks Egelwald erected a small monastery of three religious persons. Upon this slender establishment Ailmer Earl of Cornwall began, temp. Edgari, and finished A. D. 987, an abbey for Benedictine Monks. This foundation throve so well, that it was of considerable value at the time of the general dissolution. It was surrendered 1539, by the abbot and sixteen monks.

This abbey, watered by a fine rivulet in a champaign country, eight miles from Dorchester, was sheltered on
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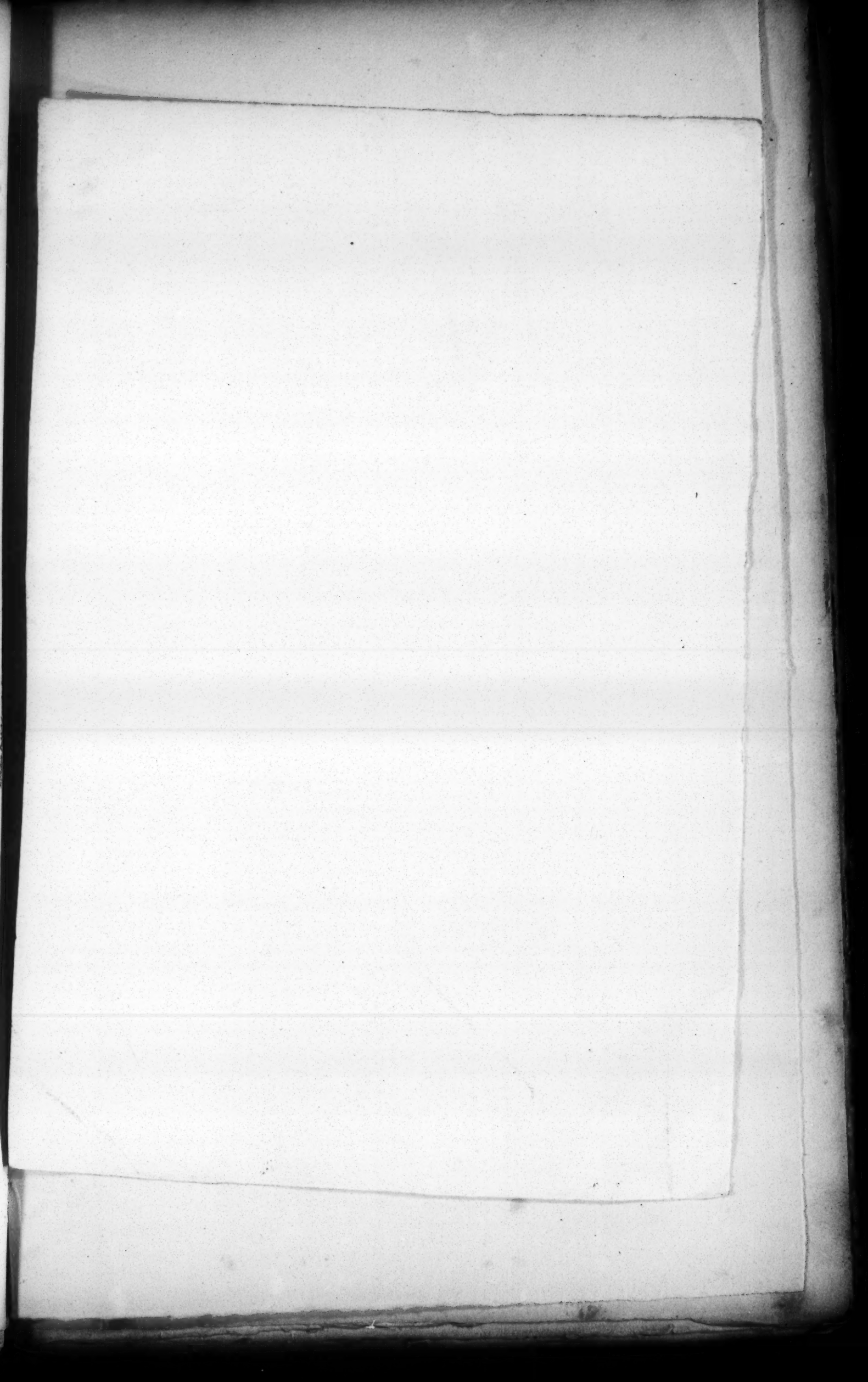
its sides by the surrounding hills; the only part now remaining is a tower, called the Porter's Lodge, the West front whereof has a long projecting window, the grand divisions filled with armorial shields, in high preservation. At the North angle, from whence this drawing was made, is a winding staircase. The farm house seen in the distance, was built with the materials of this abbey, and near to it is the pellucid spring, for which Cerne is famous. At the other end of the town is a large barn, of similar form and dimensions to that at Abbotsbury, and has every appearance of having been the granary of this monastery.

This View was taken July 23, 1791.

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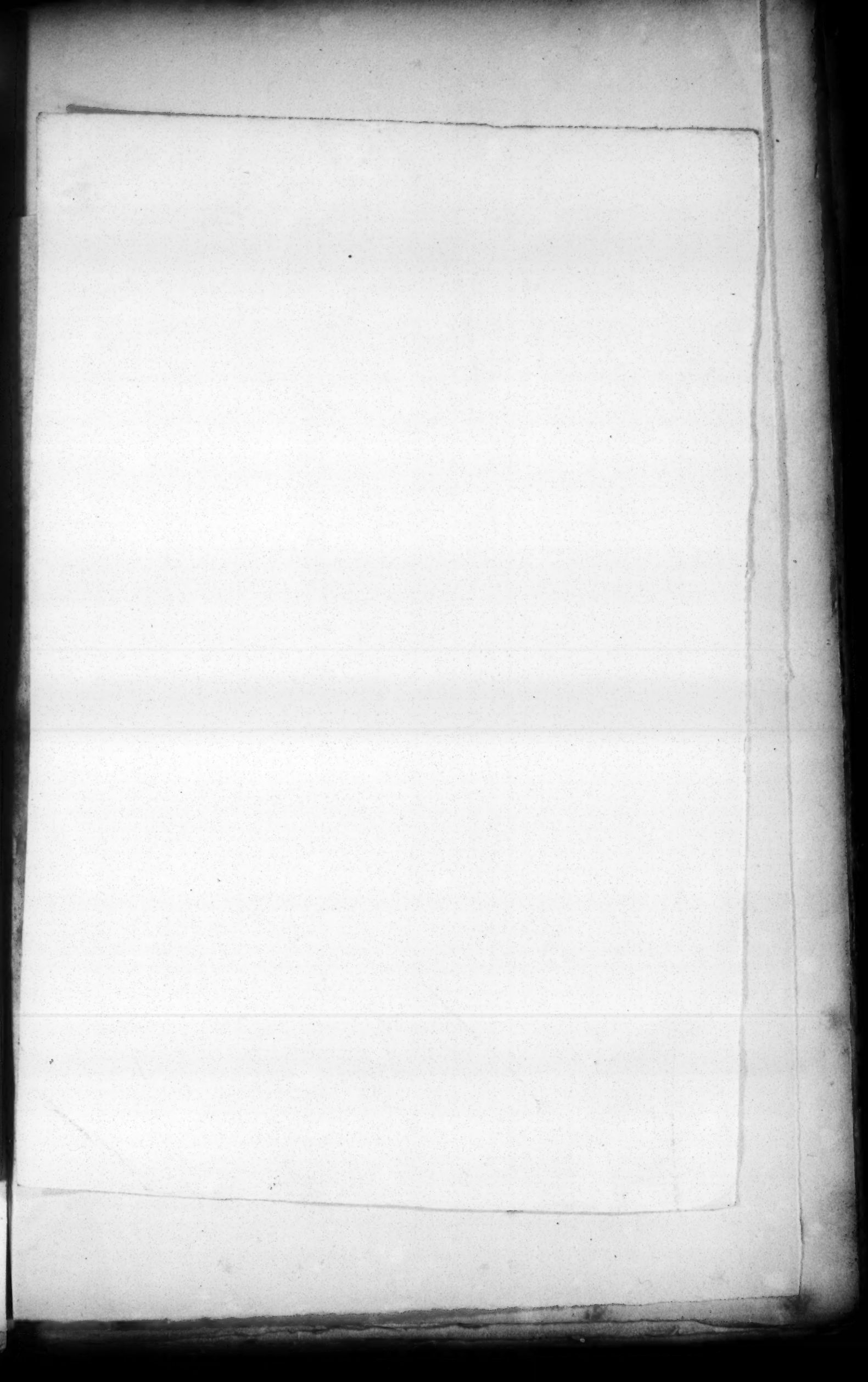


COLCHESTER CASTLE.





COLCHESTER CASTLE.



COLCHESTER CASTLE,

ESSEX.

NORDEN attributes the building of this castle to Edward the Elder, but it is upon better authority said to be of Norman origin, and the work of Eudo Dapifer, founder of St. John's Abbey, temp. William the Conqueror. After passing through the hands of various possessors, it came to the Crown, and was by King Edward III. conferred on Sir Robert de Benhall, Knight, for life; after whose death, Henry IV. granted it, in 1404, to his son Henry, Duke of Gloucester.

In the reign of Henry VII. the castle belonged to John Vere, Earl of Oxford, in whose family it continued for many years. In 1688, John Wheeley purchased this ancient castle, with an intent to demolish the same for the profit of the materials; but after much mischief, he, fortunately for the curious, discovered that the labour would be greater than the gain, and, in consequence, desisted, and sold it to Sir Isaac Rebow, of whose grandson Charles Gray, Esq. the late owner, purchased it.

Colchester castle and town sustained a blockade of ten weeks, by General Fairfax in 1648, the garrison suffering
great

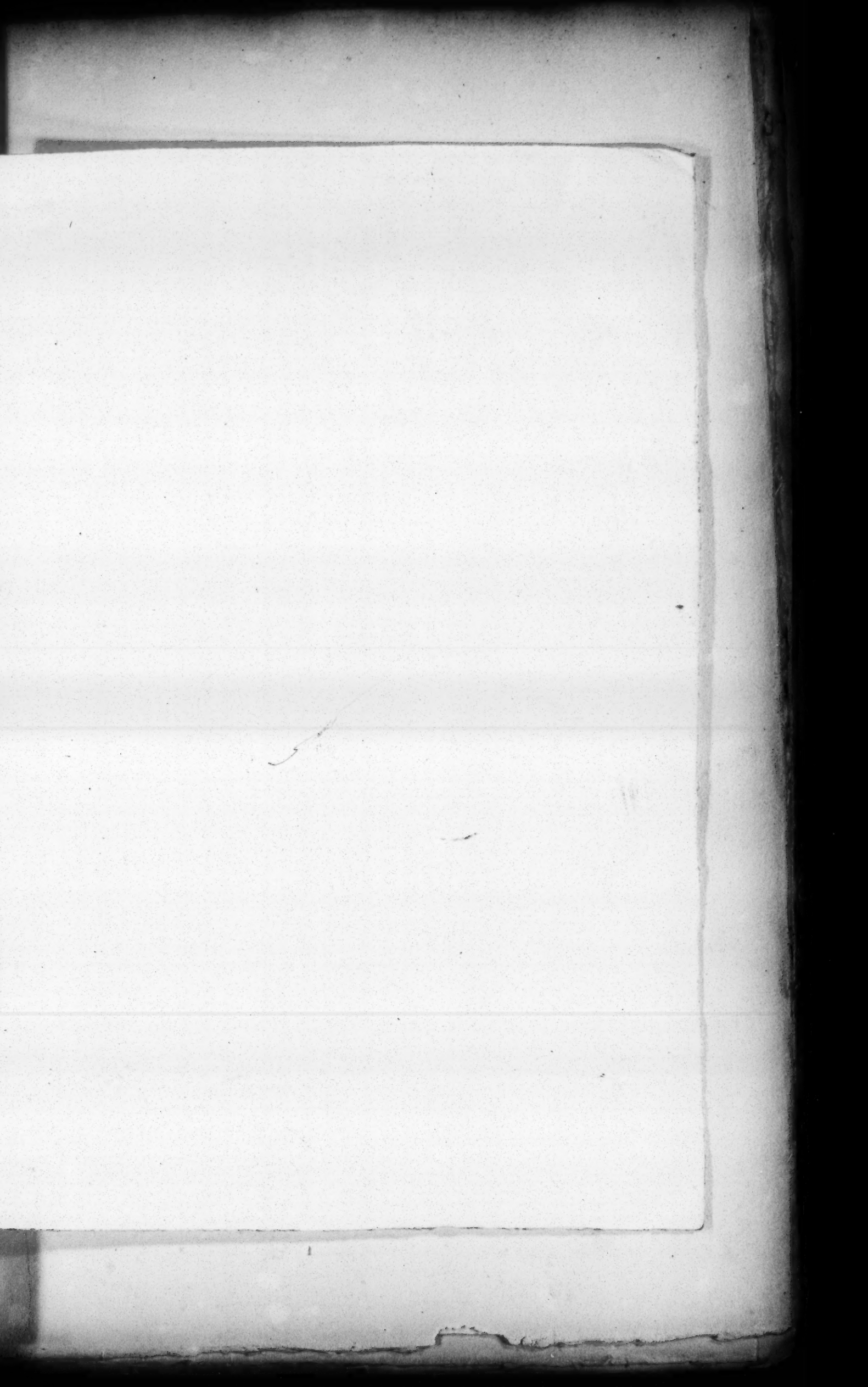
great hardships for want of provisions, but the defeat of the Scotch army under Duke Hamilton, by Cromwell, induced it to surrender, when Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, two of the valiant commanders, were inhumanly shot. The form of this building is nearly square; the walls twelve feet thick at the base, and eleven on the upper story; the angles edged with Roman brick, which appears in great quantities throughout the whole building. The entrance on the South side is under a fine ornamented circular arch. This view is taken from the North-west angle of the castle, looking towards the town. On the distant tower is represented a cupola, erected by the above-mentioned Mr. Gray, which is by no means an injudicious addition to this curious pile.

This View was taken August 26, 1790.

B  L



CHEPSTOW CASTLE.



*CHEPSTOW CASTLE,**MONMOUTHSHIRE.*

THE date of this castle's erection is not certainly known, but being in early times the property of the Clares, Earls of Pembroke and Strighul, it probably owes its origin to some of them. This place came to the Bigods by marriage with a daughter of Richard, surnamed Strongbow, the last of that family.

Chepstow castle was held for the King during the civil wars by Colonel Fitzmorris, and in October 1645, together with the town, was taken by Colonel Morgan, governor of Gloucester. In 1648, the last effort of the Royalists, the castle was surprized and taken by Sir Nicholas Kemish, who, with about forty men, lost their lives in the siege they bravely sustained here against the enemy under Colonel Ewer, whom Cromwell had left for that purpose, after he, in person, had made an unsuccessful attempt to storm it. Henry Martin, the regicide, died in this castle, aged seventy-eight, in 1680-1, after having been confined therein many years.

Chepstow castle, however remarkable as a fortress its situation must formerly have rendered it, is now in as

great a degree, interesting to the traveller, particularly from the opposite side of the river Wye, over which, on the verge of a lofty rock, the mouldering walls of this magnificent pile occupy a considerable extent.

The entrance, which is the subject of this plate, with a stately round tower parallel therewith, is of great beauty, enriched with herbage, weather tints, and ivy, in a most picturesque manner. This castle, under lease from his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, is in the occupation of Mrs. Williams, whose maternal ancestors have resided on this spot for a great number of years.

Several beautiful drawings of Chepstow have been made by Sandby, and other artists; among whom must not be omitted the late Mr. George Robertson, to whose memory the editor is happy to pay some small tribute of gratitude, by an acknowledgment that it was owing to his instructions that this work originated.

This View was taken May 22, 1787.

B  L



KENILWORTH CASTLE.

KENILWORTH CASTLE,

WARWICKSHIRE.

BUILT in the reign of King Henry I. by Geoffry de Clinton, his chamberlain and treasurer. This castle was garrisoned by King Henry II. during his son's rebellion; and granted by Henry III. to Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who held it against that monarch in his disputes with his barons. At this place, in Edward I.'s reign, was held the society of Knights of the Round Table, who exercised themselves in tilting, and other feats; and within the same walls the son and successor of the above King, Edward II. experienced a close and rigorous confinement, and here resigned his crown to his son Edward III.

Great part of the present castle was erected by John of Gaunt, in the reign of Richard II. Henry VIII. repaired this building with considerable cost, and very noble additions were made by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the great favourite of Queen Elizabeth; the costly and magnificent entertainments he displayed during her seventeen days visit here in 1575, are well known. After the civil wars Cromwell gave this castle and manor to several of his

his officers, who pulled down one side of Cæsar's tower, drained the lake, and cut down the woods.

This view is taken from the South-West, and represents three distinct parts of the castle : viz. a part erected by the Earl of Leicester, another called Cæsar's tower, and the noble gateway built by the above nobleman, now a convenient farm-house. Kenilworth, situate about midway between Coventry and Warwick, is one of the most extensive and superb remains in the kingdom, and the ivy which covers great part of it is very remarkable for its luxurious growth, and innumerable branches.

This View was taken October 8, 1789.

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HOLY GHOST CHAPEL.

London. Publish'd as the Act directs by G. J. Parkyns Esq. Feb^y. 1792.

HOLY GHOST CHAPEL,

BASINGSTOKE, HAMPSHIRE,

IS not of much antiquity, having been erected in the early part of the reign of King Henry VIII. by William the first Lord Sandes, who obtained of that King a licence for its foundation, and the establishment of a guild by the name of the Brotherhood or Guild of the Holy Ghost. He endowed the same with an estate for the instruction of youth and maintenance of a Priest to perform divine service. This Brotherhood came to the Crown in the 1st Edward VI. in pursuance of the act for the suppression of colleges, free chapels, &c. The inhabitants of Basingstoke, through the mediation of Cardinal Pole, the Pope's Legate, and Archbishop of Canterbury, obtained of Queen Mary the restitution of this Guild to its original state; which having nothing belonging to it of a superstitious tendency, continued uninterrupted till the Civil Wars, when it was seized on, and the Chapel and School shut up, until Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, obtained the restoration of this estate in 1670, to be applied to the purposes for which it was originally instituted.

Camden says, the history of the Prophets, Apostles, and Disciples of Christ was very curiously described, with their several portraits upon the roof; and that Lord Sandes, the founder, was buried here.

The ruins of the Holy Ghost Chapel are situated on a hill Northward of the town; it was chiefly built with brick, but faced with stone; at the South-west angle is an hexagonal turret, ornamented with curious niches; excepting this, the South wall, and a small part of the East end, are the only remaining parts.

This view represents the inside. The inhabitants of Basingstoke continue to bury here, in preference to the parochial church-yard, being a much drier soil.

This View was taken June 28, 1791.

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EWENNY PRIORY.

*EWENNY PRIORY,**GLAMORGANSHIRE.*

AT what period this Priory, which was of the Benedictine Order, and dedicated to St. Michael, was first erected, we are not informed by Dugdale, Tanner, or other writers on Monastic subjects; however, as early as A. D. 1141, it was, by Maurice de Londres, made a cell to the abbey of St. Peter's at Gloucester. The family of the Turbervilles were great benefactors to Ewenny Priory. One of this family, named Gilbert, directed that wherefoever he should die, his body should be interred in this church; and appointed also, that it should be the burying place of his descendants. At the time of the dissolution of the Abbey of Gloucester, this Priory came into the hands of the Crown, being then inhabited by only three Monks, as appears by a manuscript in Bennet College Library, Cambridge. Its revenues were yearly 78l. 8d. in the whole, and 59l. 4s. clear. In the 37th Henry VIII. it was granted as part of the possessions of St. Peter, Gloucester, to Edward Carn, in fee.

Ewenny Priory is about five miles from Cowbridge; the church is of Saxon architecture, built in the form of a

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cross;

cross; and both nave and transept are still in a very perfect state; the tower broad, low, and embattled, corresponds with the other parts of the building, which is of a style peculiarly heavy; on which account a remarkable darkness and gloom is observable within. In the church is a mutilated monument of Paganus de Turberville, who according to vulgar tradition was the benefactor before spoken of. Near the church is an ancient mansion, which, together with the Priory, has been difficult of access, by the defence of the surrounding walls, moat, &c.

One mile from hence, in a pleasant retired situation, on the margin of the river Ogmore, stand the desolated remains of the castle of that name, once the residence of the original Founder of the Priory here delineated.

This View was taken August 31, 1788.

B  L



KIRKHAM PRIORY.

KIRKHAM PRIORY,

YORKSHIRE.

THIS was a Monastery of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, founded to the honour of the Holy Trinity by Walter de Espec and Adeline his wife, with the consent of King Henry I. A. D. 1121, in consequence of the untimely death of their only son and heir, Walter.

Ailred, Abbot of Rieval (likewise founded by the above Walter de Espec), says he was of a giant-like stature, prudent in council, discreet in war, a trusty friend, and a loyal subject. He endowed this monastery with divers lands and tythes, and among other things, with the tythes of venison and of all fowl taken in and about his rivers: he likewise granted them the tenth penny or tythe of the rents of his lands in Northumberland. In the year 1261, William de Roos granted to the Prior and Convent of Kirkham, and their successors, in lieu of the tythes of his hunting, three good wild beasts, and the rent of five pounds per annum, for which consideration the said Canons did quit their claim of free chase in Hamlake.

Kirkham Priory was situated in a charming valley; close to the noble river Derwent, one mile from Whitwell, in
the

the high road from York to Scarborough, and twelve miles from the former. The beautiful gate belonging to this priory is in so perfect a state as to have the statues still remaining in the niches, (the principal whereof is an oval one containing the Virgin and Child), and several shields of arms.

Behind the gate are some vaulted arches of the foundation; and in the garden, formed on the site of the priory, is one very curious fragment of the cloister, still in entire preservation. These are all the remains, except an arch belonging to the church standing by itself at a small distance.—In front of the gate is a broken cross.

This View was taken September 19, 1789.





BUNGAY CASTLE.

*BUNGAY CASTLE,**SUFFOLK.*

SUPPOSED to have been built by the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk.—In the Barons wars it was fortified, and made so strong by Hugh Bigod, that (it is said) he was wont to boast of it as impregnable, saying in the wars of King Stephen and the Empress,—

Were I at my castle of Bungay,

Upon the river Waveny,

I would ne care for the King of Cockney.

But, notwithstanding his great confidence in his castle, when King Henry II. came to the throne, he having always sided with King Stephen, was forced to compound with that King for a great sum of money, and give sufficient hostages to save it from being demolished. But, afterwards, the Earl siding with Richard, son of King Henry, against his father, the castle of Bungay was forfeited to that monarch. In the reign of Henry III. this castle was destroyed, and Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, obtained a licence of King Edward I. in the 10th year of his reign, to embattle his house in the place where the castle had stood. Afterwards the estate reverted to the Crown, from whence it must have been granted; for,



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4th Richard II. William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, died possessed of the castle, borough, and manor of Bungay. He married Joan, the daughter of Edward Montacute, by Alice his wife, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and fifth son of King Edward I. on whom, it is not improbable, that king settled them.

The situation of Bungay Castle was well chosen and pleasant; but, within these few years, it has been so shamefully dilapidated, that its present remains are hardly deserving of notice (being only two round towers of very inconsiderable height, the intermediate space forming a poor dwelling), and were it not, that when viewed obliquely, they have a picturesque effect, Bungay Castle would not have been inserted in this publication.

This View was taken August 29, 1790.

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WHITE CASTLE.

WHITE CASTLE,

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THIS castle is supposed to have been raised soon after the Norman Conquest; but history is silent as to its builder. In the reign of King Henry III. it was possessed by Hubert de Burgh, the great Earl of Kent, who incurring the displeasure of that monarch, nine articles were, by his order, drawn up against him in 1239, for treason, pretended to have been committed in his former management of the King's affairs.

To each of these, it is said he answered with such ability, modesty and submission, that all were satisfied with his innocence, though the King and Crown Lawyers endeavoured to prove him guilty. Probably, Henry, who was poor and extravagant, had an eye to Hubert's possessions in this prosecution; for his wrath was not appeased till the Earl had resigned into his hands this and his other castles.

In 1267 the same monarch gave White Castle, *inter alia*, to his second son Edmund Earl of Lancaster; but

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this

this Earldom was afterwards, by Edward III. erected into a Dutchy in the 36th year of his reign, he having created his son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, on his marriage with the daughter and heir of Henry the last of the male line of Edmund. White Castle has ever since belonged to the Dutchy.

It stands on an eminence, about nine miles from Monmouth, and six from Abergavenny. It was built in a simple style, and had no windows or lights, except narrow loop-holes, which as usual, grew wider inwards; defence seeming to have been the principal consideration in this structure. The Keep, in an oval form, was not entirely surrounded by an outer wall; but had two advanced works, one opposite to each end of it. The largest covered the draw-bridge, and grand entrance, and inclosed a considerable area, having four towers, and a gate formed by two projecting walls, which originally were joined by an arch with rooms over it. The walls and towers of the Keep are yet standing all round, and this view of it is taken from the deep trench which surrounds the same; the opposite bank rises to so great a height as to obscure the castle at a little distance, though at a greater, this building appears a striking feature in the landscape.

This view was taken August 16, 1788.

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TUNBRIDGE CASTLE.

TUNBRIDGE CASTLE,

K E N T.

CAMDEN says, was built by Richard de Clare about the time of William Rufus, who had it by exchange, for Briony, in Normandy. About which last place there was a contest of long duration, which was at length compromised by Richard de Clare's acceptance of the town of Tunbridge in England; on which occasion the Lowy of Briony was measured about with a line, and an equal quantity of ground was exchanged, the admeasurement being made with the same line.

How the estate became the property of the Archbishops of Canterbury is not known; but his successors, Earls of Glocester, held the manor of Tunbridge of them, under condition that they should be stewards at the installation of the Archbishops, and should grant them the wardship of their children.

Mr. King, in his Observations on Ancient Castles, gives a most curious and minute description of this, of which the principal part now remaining, viz. the great tower

tower of entrance, he says, appears manifestly from the style of its ornaments, to have been erected either in the time of King John, or, at least, in the very beginning of the reign of Henry III.

In 1263 Henry III. besieged Tunbridge Castle, and forced it to surrender at discretion. Herein was found the Countess of Gloucester; from whence says Philipot, in his Survey of Kent, it may be inferred, that in those times it was esteemed if not the only, at least a principal mansion of those great lords of Tunbridge, the Earls of Gloucester.

This view represents the inner front; both were defended by enormous portcullisses and machicolations, and between these a double pair of strong gates. The round towers flanking this entrance have loops; those in the inner front, of larger dimensions, being less exposed to the assaults of an enemy. This castle belongs to Mr. Hooker, whose garden and bowling-green occupy the inner area, bounded by the river.

The Keep is reduced to a mere circular wall, inclosing a group of tall fir trees. Tunbridge Castle is a fine object at a distance, particularly from the road to the Wells.

This view was taken September, 1784.

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KIMMER ABBEY.

London. Published as the Act directs by W. J. Perkins Esq. Alder 1794.

*KIMMER ABBEY,**MERIONETHSHIRE,*

WAS dedicated to St. Mary, and of the Cistercian order; it was founded, according to Speed, by Leweline, the son of Gervase, Prince of North Wales, about A. D. 1200. Whether that Prince was really the founder has been matter of doubt; he certainly, however, was a benefactor; and there is a charter of confirmation made by him to this Abbey in 1209, printed in the 1st volume of Dugdale's *Monastricon*. It seems to have been in a flourishing condition in 1231, for King Henry III. having made an expedition in Wales against Leweline, part of his army were deceitfully led into a morass by a monk of this house, which so exasperated the King that he resolved to set it on fire: but his fury was soon appeased by the humiliation of the abbot, and the payment of three hundred marks, a considerable sum in those days.

This abbey, a mile distant from Dolgelly, is near to the banks of the river Mowthly; the walls of the church yet remain, of a length disproportionate to the breadth, being almost forty paces long, and not above eight

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broad;

broad; the East end has three lancet windows, scarcely visible from the clustering ivy which surrounds them; on the South side are three very neatly ornamented arches, and an aperture in the wall, in which was probably kept the holy water; in this part of the building, likewise, was a semi-circular door, opposite to two small arches; and near them a mutilated stone representing the head of a human figure.

This View has been particularly described, on account of the obscurity of its situation, it being scarcely known by the inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Dolgelly, which is seated in the most fertile spot of the rocky county of Merioneth.

This View was taken August 27, 1791.

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FLINT CASTLE.

*FLINT CASTLE,**FLINTSHIRE.*

THIS Castle, though generally reckoned among those erected by King Edward I. to curb the Welch, was in reality begun by Henry II. and finished by the former. Among the remarkable occurrences transacted in Flint Castle, the most important was the seizure of King Richard II. who here fell into the hands of his cousin, the Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV. This event laid the foundation of the future disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster; of the meeting a curious account is detailed by Mr. Pennant. From this period nothing very singular is related until the Civil Wars, when, after being closely besieged by Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Middleton, in 1643, it surrendered upon honourable terms. Some time after, it fell into the hands of the Royalists; but, on the failure of that interest, was dismantled, by order of the Commons, with the other Welch castles, in 1647. On the Restoration, it was resumed by the Crown, and a Governor is still appointed, who, at present, is Owen Salisbury Brereton, Esq.

This castle, notwithstanding the depredations it has sustained from the ravages of time, still has an awful appearance; the masonry is deeply worn, and eaten through by the bleakness of its situation, the castle being built on a low rock, close to the sea-shore; the shape was square, its area comprising nearly an acre of ground. Towards the river is the lofty round tower, represented in the annexed plate, from whence, at a distance, are seen furnaces emitting vast columns of smoke. At the West angle are the remains of a huge round tower, detached from the connecting walls, but unusually built in a hollow.

Flint Castle is not perceptible at a distance on the land-side, on account of its being nearly on a level with the water.

This View was taken August 22, 1791.

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BINHAM ABBEY.

London. Published as the Act directs by G. J. Barker Esq. Mar. 1792.

*BINHAM PRIORY,**NORFOLK.*

THE manor of Binham was bestowed by King William the Conqueror on Peter de Valoines, his nephew, who, in conjunction with Albreda, his wife, early in the reign of Henry I. established here a religious society, endowing it with the above manor, and other possessions; with an express condition annexed, that it should be subject to the Abbey of St. Alban's, in the same manner as St. Pancras, at Lewes, in Suffex, was subject to the Abbey of Cluny, in Normandy.

In the reign of King John, a dispute arose respecting the patronage of this Priory, between Robert de Fitz-Walter and the Prior of St. Alban's; and Binham was besieged by the former, whereupon the King sent forces for its defence, which decided the question. Probably a similar circumstance happened in the reign of Edward II. as there is a record extant, in the 14th year of that King, directing the Sheriff of Norfolk to arrest the Prior, and thirteen Monks, and to deliver them to the Abbot of St. Alban's.

At the time of the Dissolution, there were here but
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six Monks. It was granted 33d Henry VIII. to Thomas Paston, Esq. of whose great-grandson it is reported, that he, having a design to build a mansion on the site of the Priory, afterwards relinquished his intention, in consequence of the death of one of his workmen, who was killed in the act of undermining the foundation.

This noble church is situate four miles from Walsingham, in the road to Wells. The most striking feature is the West end, now used as the parish church: this is composed of three finely-executed arches, enriched with appropriate ornaments; and these were surmounted by a window, in the grandest style of Gothic architecture, now, to the great detriment of its appearance, nearly destroyed, by being bricked up. That this church has formerly been of greater extent, is evident from several broken arches, of the Saxon form, remaining at the east end.

This View was taken September 2, 1790.





ST AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY.

London. Published as the Act directs by G. J. Parkyns Esq. Man. 1792.

*ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY,**CANTERBURY, KENT.*

THIS was one of the earliest religious houses in England, being founded by Ethelbert, King of Kent, through the persuasions of the Saint to whom it was dedicated. The well-known mission of this venerable Father was attended with great success; he was sent by Pope Gregory for the conversion of this Nation from Paganism, and arrived in the Isle of Thanet, A. D. 596; soon after which he baptized Ethelbert.

The pious founder granted many privileges to the Monastery; and, as was usual in those times, denounced heavy censures upon those who should violate the same in future ages. Among other circumstances which rendered this Abbey remarkable, was that of its being the peculiar place of burial for the succeeding Princes of the Saxon race, as well as the Archbishops of the See of Canterbury.

It was elevated to the dignity of a Mitred Abbey by Pope Alexander II. in 1063; and consequently the Abbot thereby obtained a seat in Parliament; and at the time of its dissolution, 30 Henry VIII. here were sixty Monks,
though

though the deed of surrender was signed only by the Abbot and thirty. The site seems to have remained for some years in the hands of the Crown; and it was repaired by the Board of Works, in the reign of Edward VI. in all probability for a Palace; however it was granted to the celebrated Cardinal Pole, 2d and 3d Philip and Mary, for the term of his life, and afterwards to Henry Lord Cobham, who was attainted in 1603.

The view here given represents a part which is known by the name of Ethelbert's Tower, together with a large detached inclining mass of ruin, having in the background the Cathedral. The east window of this conventual Church, stripped of all its ornaments, exhibits a mere skeleton of its former consequence. It must not be omitted, that the noble gateway is still in existence. To add any further account would be superfluous, the ancient city of Canterbury being so frequently visited by travellers.

This View was taken July 1, 1790.



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This View was taken July 1, 1790.





WINGFIELD CASTLE.

*WINGFIELD CASTLE,**SUFFOLK,*

WAS originally only a Manor-house, but was castellated by licence from the Crown in 1384; at this time it was the property of Michael de la Pole, the first Earl of Suffolk, who obtained the estate on his marriage with Katherine, the daughter and heiress of the family of Wingfield, who were seated here anterior to the Norman conquest.

This curious old mansion, whose ruinous walls, as Kirby observes in his Suffolk Traveller, bespeak its former grandeur, is situated on a flat, six miles from Eye. The front is perfect, excepting the tower at the East end, consisting of a gateway in the centre between two stately towers. This front has a fine effect when viewed from either angle; but the flint, with which it is chiefly faced, is by no means an ornament to its appearance. The armorial bearings of the Wingfields, and de la Poles, carved in stone, are still remaining on each side of the entrance.

Wingfield Castle, like many others, appears to have been surrounded with water; it had probably a draw-

bridge for security, as its level situation required some such precaution to prevent a surprize; great part of the moat now remains, except towards the East and North, which seem nearly choaked up by the fall of its ruins.

Some apartments on the West side are formed into a farm house, the only habitable part of these remains.

Several curious monuments of the De la Pole's are in good preservation in the neighbouring church, a mile distant.

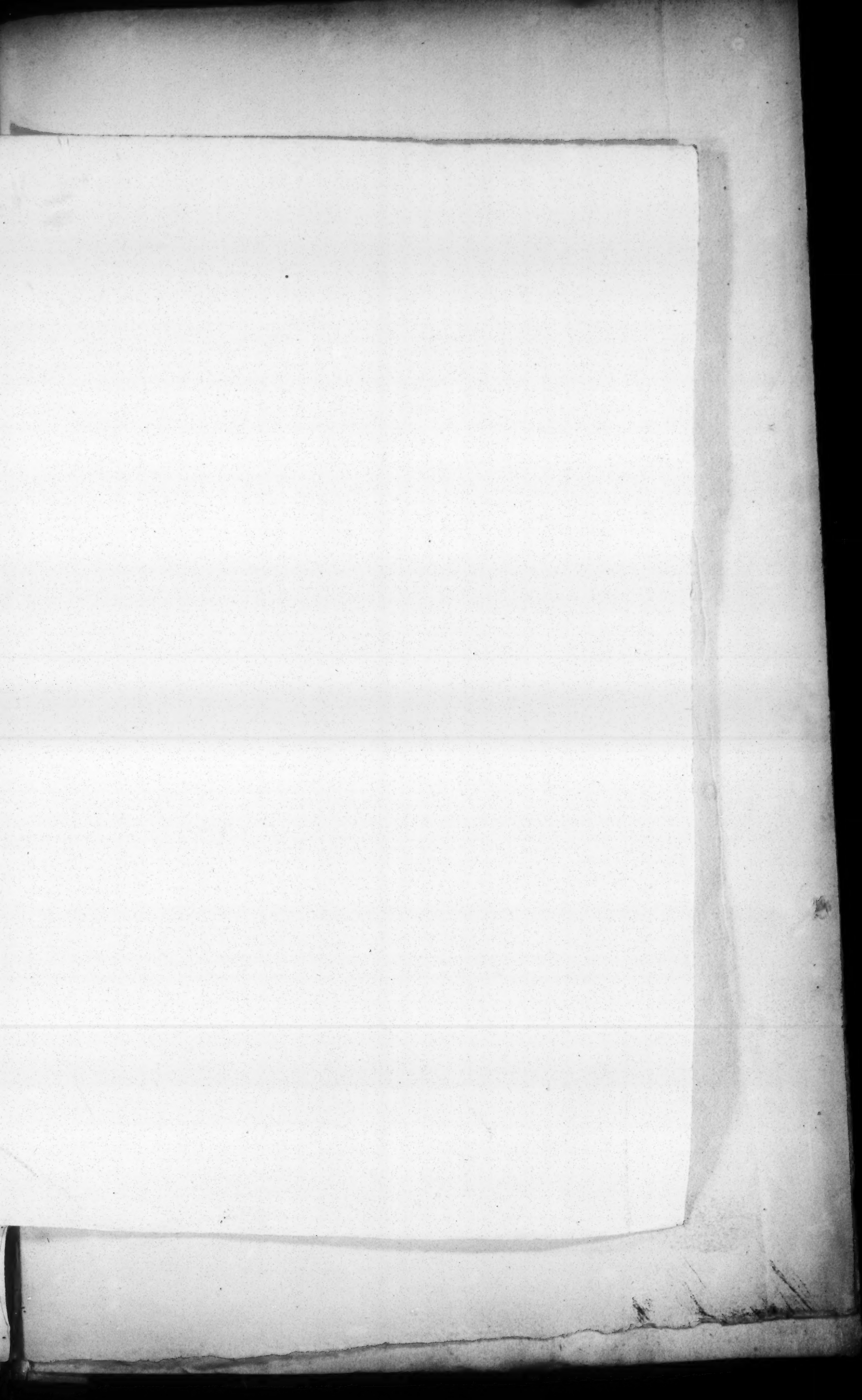
On the death of Edmund, Earl of Suffolk, the castle and other estates came to the hands of the Crown. Sir Neville Cateline had the manor afterwards, and the whole property was lately vested on Colonel Wilson.

This View was taken August 30, 1790.

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PEMBROKE CASTLE.



*PEMBROKE CASTLE,**PEMBROKESHIRE.*

A NORMAN structure, the precise date of the building is not known, but, according to the best authorities, constructed in the reign of King Henry I. Lambarde says, that when King John made his expedition into Ireland, and compelled them to receive the English laws, he made all his preparation at Pembroke.

Much occurs in history respecting this castle in succeeding ages, among which, as not of least importance, may be noticed the birth of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. who was, as the above learned antiquary observes, the stinger of the great strife that arose upon the question, whether of the two roses should have the highest place in the Garland.

In the civil wars Pembroke town and castle held out courageously for a long time against Cromwell, who in person besieged it, and forced the garrison to surrender on these terms: That the principal actors should submit to the Parliament's mercy; who afterwards ordered three of them to cast lots for their lives. In consequence of this
severe

severe ordinance, the gallant commander, Colonel Poyer, suffered an ignominious death.

Pembroke Castle is one of the finest ruins in the principality, as well by its situation as from the durability of its materials, which latter circumstance has still preserved many parts in almost their primitive state. The most considerable is a circular tower of a conical form, and uncommon dimensions; but neither this nor the gateways are visible from the river, whence this view is taken.

The objects here delineated are the chapel, and the natural cavern beneath the same, called the Wogan hole, formerly used as a store room for the garrison.

This View was taken August 26, 1788.

This work was to have been complicated
in 2 Vols: but, when about 200 sets of the prints
had been worked off, a fire at the copperplate printers
destroyed some of the plates and many of the impressions.
Another artist was employed to reengrave the subjects
so destroyed, but these as also the plates for the first no. of
the second volume, were so inferior to those executed by
Parkyn, that the work was discontinued.

